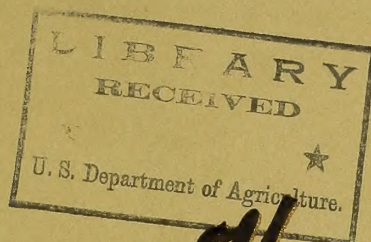


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1917

FEB 21 1917



The Fresno Nursery Co.
INCORPORATED
*Fresno,
California*

 *The Nursery of Quality* 
Trees and Plants

Read Our Guarantee



IN growing and furnishing all nursery stock we exercise the greatest care to have it true to name; hence we will replace any that may prove to be untrue. But no sale by us carries a warranty, express or implied, and for any error we shall not be liable for more than the purchase price. Every purchase from us is made on these terms.

FEB 21 1917

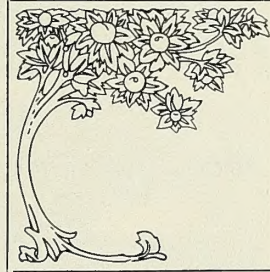
Fresno Nursery Company

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: No. 955 I STREET
FRESNO, CAL., U. S. A.



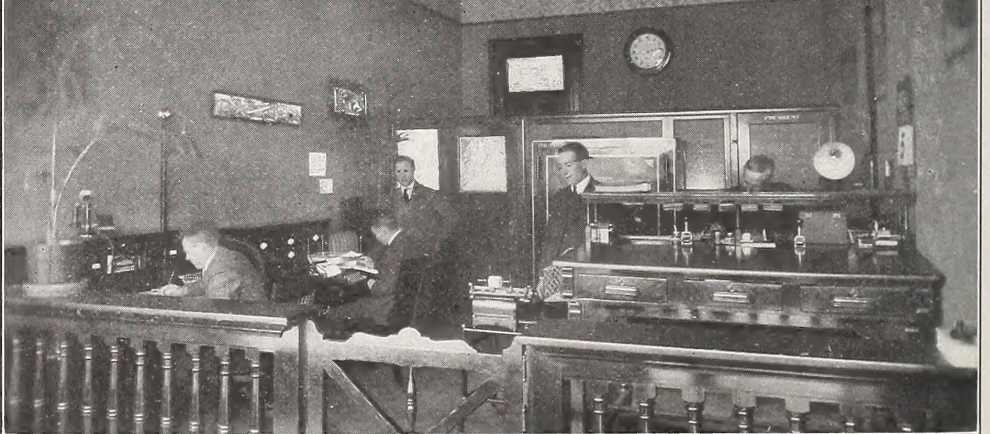
*160 acres, near Madera,
Madera County*

*40 acres of Citrus and
Fig trees in thermal belt
—east of Dinuba*



ON THE THRESHOLD

IN presenting this catalogue we desire to say: Our watch word has always been, a square deal to everybody; quality first, last and all the time in the propagating and handling of all our offerings. We believe our efforts in this direction have been entirely successful. The many friends and patrons made during the twenty-seven years of continuous business in Fresno will, we feel sure, substantiate the truthfulness of this assertion. It will be our purpose to exert even a greater effort along this line in the future; hence we hope to be favored with a continual and much enlarged patronage from the public.



Top—Residence, F. H. Wilson, Dinuba

Center—Packing Yards, Fresno Nursery Co.

Bottom—Interior of Office, Fresno

Facts About Our Business

THE FRESNO NURSERY COMPANY was established in 1889 in the City of Fresno, by its present president and manager; hence for twenty-seven years it has consistently served the planters of California and her sister states with high quality fruit trees and vines, forest trees and ornamental plants. The owners being extensive orchardists as well as nurserymen, they are keenly alive to the fact that poor trees and plants are expensive at any price, hence their stock is only of the best in quality; and the varieties listed in this book, are only those that have been found to be the best adapted to the widest uses both commercially and for the family orchard. Being keenly alive to the fact that a business is judged by the quality of its goods and the service it renders, this company aims to supply only trees and plants that are well grown, robust in health, and good bearers of high grade fruit. Only on this basis does it ask your patronage and only on this basis does it offer its products. Planters in buying fruit trees should never forget that the ultimate object is profitable crops; when buying Fresno Nursery trees you lay the foundation for such a result.

Deciduous Fruit Nursery

The main nursery of the establishment is situated one and a half miles southeast of the City of Madera, in the county of the same name. There the soil is known as a "Silt Wash," being the sedimentary deposit from the waters of Cottonwood Creek. In fertility and physical characteristics it is ideal for the growing of a superior quality of nursery trees and plants. Every precaution is exercised in the selection of buds and the growing of the stock, so that their offerings will be high in quality and absolutely just as represented.

Citrus and Fig Nursery

This department of the establishment is situated along the foothills in Tulare County, about nine miles east of the town of Dinuba. Being in the midst of what is known as the thermal belt of Central California, little or no damage from frost is ever experienced, thus insuring thrifty orange and lemon trees, robust fig stock and small fruit plants.

Headquarters

The main office of the Fresno Nursery Company is situated in the City of Fresno, at No. 955 I Street, in what is known as the Hughes Hotel building, to which address all communications should be sent.

THE FRESNO NURSERY CO.

INCORPORATED

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

FRANK H. WILSON
PRES. AND MANAGER

P. O. BOX 615

What our friends say about us



RESULTS are what the world wants these days. Here is a record of the results our nursery stock has made in ten different orchards. We have scores of other letters similar to these—more than enough to fill this entire book alone. If you are in doubt after having read these splendid letters, write and we will send you others—if you are convinced, then let us prove that our nursery stock will do as much for YOU.

UNIFORM QUALITY, GOOD AND HEALTHY

[From Wm. Rennie, manager Barton Vineyard Co., Fresno, Cal.]

"We are in receipt of your letter concerning our success with your trees. We are pleased to say that we have had excellent results, taking all factors into consideration. The trees have been uniformly good and healthy. Where there has been failure it was not the fault of the trees. Your ball-ed olive trees made a remarkable showing under poor conditions. The various plantings of orange trees which were made on the Dunn-Lines ranch have also made an excellent showing and given us the best of results."

TREES OF CHOICE AND EXCELLENT QUALITY

[From L. F. Graham, president Flickinger Orchard and Cannery, San Jose, Cal.]

"For a number of years we have been planting young trees nearly every winter. Fortunately a few years ago we were directed to you, in order to secure a certain quantity of Bartlett Pear trees. These trees were so choice, of such excellent quality, and made such a splendid growth, that we have been constrained, nearly every year since, to purchase all of our nursery trees from you. Any fruit grower desiring really first-class trees, true to name, cannot, we believe, make any mistake in securing his requirements from you."

WELL PLEASED WITH RESULTS

[From R. C. Merryman, secretary Merryman Fruit, Land & Lumber Co., Exeter, Cal.]

"Replying to yours of the 27th, would say that all the plants we received from you this year are doing fine and we are very well pleased with results."

THE IMPORTANCE OF HEALTHY STOCK

[From W. Flanders Setchel, the Setchel Fruit Co., Fresno, Cal.]

"Answering your inquiry of the 14th ult., I am pleased to state that in the course of my experience I have acquired an implicit confidence in the reliability of your nursery stock. Further, I have found it to be of a markedly superior quality. A realization of the vital importance of planting only the healthiest and most vigorous stock, together with a deep appreciation of your unfailing service, has made of me a confirmed customer of your house."

QUALITY TREES AND GOOD SERVICE

[From Dr. Albert H. Kalbfleisch, the Evergreen Farm, Mercedes, Texas.]

"It is the desire of the writer to thank you for courteous treatment and the good stock of trees that you shipped to him. Such stock would almost grow in any kind of climate or soil. There were 900 grapefruit trees in this car, of which number the writer lost but two. The balling was of the very best and I do not hesitate to say that any person buying trees, selected with the same care and planted under similar conditions, should have the same percentage of growth."

A BUYER FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

[From Frank H. Newell, Fruit Grower Formosa, Cal.]

"We will want about 900 prune trees (Petite, on peach roots) for next spring's setting, to be delivered about February 1. This is early for an order, but when we get away from the ranch, which we do in the winter, we are apt to neglect such things. My first order for trees from the Fresno Nursery Company was placed in 1891, and we have been getting trees from you at intervals ever since, and have found the stock to be invariably excellent in quality and true to variety when they come into bearing."

GOOD, VIGOROUS TREES

[From I. G. Zumwalt, Zumwalt & Ragain, Fresno, Cal.]

"Answering your favor of May 30th, will state that I am glad to say that I purchased from you six years ago last January four thousand (4000) prune trees, and they have proved to be good, vigorous trees, and all true to name."

IN EXCELLENT CONDITION AND SATISFACTORY

[From H. T. Haden, Fruit Grower, Dinuba, Cal.]

"Yours of the 6th inst., with enclosures, received. Trees and shrubs arrived in excellent condition and are entirely satisfactory. I am pleased to add that my dealings with your concern, covering the past six years, have been most pleasant. The trees and vines purchased from you have proven entirely as represented."

PLANTS 56,000 VINES—ALL DOING WELL

[From John F. Wallace, Vineyardist, College City, Cal.]

"This last spring I put out over 56,000 seedless grape vines from your nursery, which were put in under all kinds of weather conditions. They all gave a fine growth and are doing well. They surely were a nice lot of vines and were very satisfactory."

A BUYER FOR TWELVE YEARS

[From A. W. Goodfellow, Fruit Grower, Fresno, Cal.]

"I have been doing business with the Fresno Nursery Company for more than twelve years, and am pleased to say that orders have always been filled in a very satisfactory manner. I have always been careful to specify first-class nursery stock and have been much gratified with the results obtained."

Suggestions to Buyers

1. All orders should be plainly written on a separate sheet of paper and not mixed up in the body of the letter. This prevents confusion in booking orders.

2. When ordering please advise us if substitution will be permitted, as we feel at liberty when no instructions accompany the order to substitute other sorts equally as desirable. In cases where we substitute it is our general rule to send our patrons a better variety than the one ordered.

3.- All our stock is well packed and carefully labeled. We make a small charge to cover cost of material used in packing. We make no charge for drayage.

4. Advise us plainly how you wish us to ship—by express, freight or parcels post; also state the route; otherwise we will use our own judgment in forwarding.

5. After we deliver nursery stock to the carriers in good condition we cannot hold ourselves responsible for any loss or injury. All customers are requested to hold on to their shipping receipt, for in many instances it is necessary to file a claim with the railroad company and other carriers for damage or delay in transit, and the original shipping receipt is necessary when filing such claims.

6. All claims for mistakes in filling orders, and also for all stock which may be unsatisfactory upon arrival, **must be reported to us within 10 days after receipt of shipment**; otherwise we cannot allow same.

7. Parties unknown to us must accompany their orders with a remittance or furnish satisfactory reference.

8. Please remember to write your name, postoffice, county, state, street address or rural route when ordering. This prevents your mail from going astray.

9. Remittances can be made us either by postoffice money order, registered letter, express money order or bank draft. Where parties have a bank account with their local bank we will accept their personal check in payment of any stock they may order, providing, of course, they have

ample funds in their local bank to meet payment upon presentation. Many times it is more convenient for our customers to send us a check on their local bank when ordering, for they may live a considerable distance from town, and in remitting in this manner would make it unnecessary for them to go to town for this purpose.

10. Our descriptions of the various fruits and plants we list in this catalog are very much condensed, as space will not permit us to go into detail telling the qualifications of the various varieties. We would therefore recommend to all those who intend to embark in fruit growing, to procure a copy of the following well-known works:

California Fruits and How to Grow Them.

By Prof. E. J. Wickson.

This book covers every phase of fruit growing in detail. Describes varieties in full and is a complete compendium of methods and suggestions on soil preparation, planting, cultivating, irrigating and pruning. We can supply this book, postpaid, \$3 per copy.

**One Thousand Questions in California
Agriculture Answered.** By Prof. E. J.
Wickson.

This book should be in hands of all fruit growers. It is very valuable as a reference book. We can supply this book, postpaid, \$1.50 per copy.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCE APART						Square Method	Equilateral Triangle Method
1	ft.	apart	each	way,	No. plants....	43,560	50,300
2	"	"	"	"	" " " "	10,890	12,375
3	"	"	"	"	" " " "	4,840	5,889
4	"	"	"	"	" " " "	2,722	3,130
5	"	"	"	"	" " " "	1,742	2,011
6	"	"	"	"	" " " "	1,210	1,397
7	"	"	"	"	" " " "	897	928
8	"	"	"	"	" " " "	680	785
9	"	"	"	"	" " " "	537	620
10	"	"	"	"	" " " "	435	502
12	"	"	"	"	" " " "	302	348
14	"	"	"	"	" " " "	222	256
15	"	"	"	"	" " " "	193	222
16	"	"	"	"	" " " "	170	195
18	"	"	"	"	" " " "	154	154
20	"	"	"	"	" " " "	109	125
22	"	"	"	"	" " " "	90	104
24	"	"	"	"	" " " "	75	86
25	"	"	"	"	" " " "	69	79
30	"	"	"	"	" " " "	48	55
35	"	"	"	"	" " " "	35	40
40	"	"	"	"	" " " "	27	31
50	"	"	"	"	" " " "	18	20

RULE—Square Method—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

RULE—Equilateral Triangle Method—Divide the number required to the acre "square method" by the decimal .866. The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method.

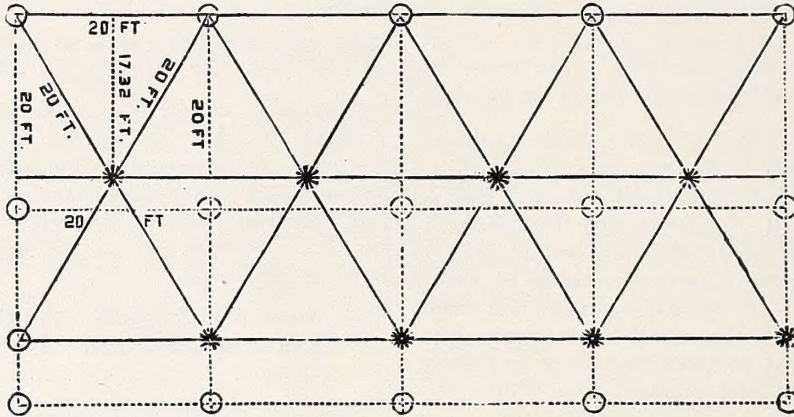
DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

Variety	Feet apart each way
Standard Apples	25 to 30
Standard Pears	20 to 24
Strong-growing Cherries	20 to 24
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 to 20
Standard Plums and Prunes	20 to 24
Peaches and Nectarines	20 to 24
Apricots	24 to 30
Almonds	24 to 30
Walnuts	40 to 50
Grapes	7 to 10
Currants and Gooseberries	4 by 6 feet
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet
Strawberries for field culture	1 to 1½ by 4 to 5 feet
Strawberries for garden culture	1 to 2 feet apart

inches long, 90 pounds to the thousand cuttings. Eucalyptus trees in flats, 100 plants to the flat, weigh 50 pounds per flat. The weights given above include the weight of packing material used in packing stock for shipment.

In order to determine the approximate freight charges on a shipment, patrons can ascertain freight rates from their local agent from Fresno to their destination (rate per 100 lbs.), and in this way can figure about the cost for transportation charges.

In less than carload lots we make a small charge to cover cost of material used in packing. Where parties order a carload of stock we make no charge for packing. In shipping carloads we pack stock in the cars, which requires no boxing. Sufficient straw and shingle tow is used to keep stock in good condition. Our packing methods are perfect and we exercise every



The Square and Equilateral Method

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

Our nurseries are inspected several times each year by the local Horticultural Commissioner, under the direction of the State Commission of Horticulture and Entomology. Every shipment we make is accompanied with a tag of inspection. Aside from this we exercise every care to have our stock free from disease and insect pests.

WEIGHTS OF NURSERY STOCK

The general run of deciduous fruit trees, either in bales or cases, average about as follows: 4/6 ft. size, 1½ pounds each; 3/4 ft. size, 1 pound each; 2/3 ft., ½ pound each; grape vines, 1-3 of a pound each.

Citrus trees, balled, packed in boxes, 40 pounds each, and with naked roots, 3 pounds each. Balled palms and other ornamental trees, where the stock is taken up with a ball of earth on roots, average 40 pounds each. Grape cuttings, 14 to 16

care to protect the interests of our patrons, being anxious to please them in order to merit their future patronage.

QUOTATIONS ON LARGE ORDERS

When you are in the market for a large amount of stock we would be pleased to have you send us an exact list of your wants for quotations. We will cheerfully furnish estimates on large orders and give intending buyers every information in our power regarding the best variety to plant and other data in detail.

A WORD OF CAUTION

Address all orders and make all remittances payable to the firm direct. Pay no money to agents who claim to represent us unless they show a letter of authority. All of our agents carry with them a certificate of agency, and when placing orders with traveling solicitors be sure, if they claim to represent us, to have them show you our authority.

Correct Planting Methods*

Failure to get satisfactory results in planting or transplanting trees and plants can be largely avoided if a few simple rules for pruning and planting are observed. In most cases failure may be traced to a lack of knowledge of pruning, planting and care of trees upon arrival from the nursery.



Ready for Tree Planting. Do not forget the Water Bucket

Every planter, whether a commercial orchardist or a lady planting a few rose bushes in her garden, should have the place for each tree or plant selected and the ground properly prepared before the arrival of the trees or plants from the nursery. In case of a large orchard planting, the ground should be thoroughly broken, pulverized, harrowed, leveled, surveyed or laid off, with a small stake standing where each tree is to be planted. For the home garden or the yard the ground should be well spaded or pulverized.

If compost or fertilizer is used it should be thoroughly spaded or worked into the ground at least a week before the arrival of the trees or plants, so that if any heating manure, compost or fertilizer has been used the injurious effect would have passed away before planting. Use no fertilizer at time of planting.

On arrival of the trees from the nursery, if unable to plant all of them imme-

diately, they should be heeled in as shown in Figure 1. To do this properly, select a well drained but moist piece of ground that can be thoroughly pulverized, dig a short trench sloping on one side sufficiently deep to take in the entire root system, place the roots of the trees in the trench with tops leaning up the sloping side, spread out so that loose earth sifted over the roots and wet will come in contact with all the roots, cover the roots with four or five inches of earth and pack firmly. If you have a quantity of trees several rows may be placed one in front of the other, as shown in illustration. In heeling the trees in, care should be taken to see that the roots are well covered, moistened and the earth firmly packed around them. Trees taken care of in this manner will if necessary keep several weeks, but we do not advise or recommend the heeling in of trees unless absolutely necessary.



Fig. 1. Heeling in Trees

Pruning at Time of Planting—All broken or mutilated portions of roots must be cut off so as to leave ends smooth and sound. The mass of small fibrous roots should be largely removed, leaving the main or lateral roots which are of sufficient size to callous and send out new feeding roots. The fiber or hair roots on a tree are the feeding roots, and in nearly all

***Note**—In preparing the foregoing planting instructions with illustrations, in addition to basing these observations by our twenty-seven years' experience in the nursery business we have sought the advice of other experts. We are especially indebted to Mr. C. M. Griffing of Florida and Texas for his advice, which concurs with ours. The illustrated tree figures were of his inspiration.

cases sluff off after transplanting. Lateral roots ranging from one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter and up commence to throw off new feeding roots almost as soon as the trees are transplanted. In California and the Southern States while most trees are inactive in the formation

cial orchard planting we would recommend the pruning of all deciduous fruit trees to within 18 inches of the ground. If trees have lateral branches below the cutting-back point, cut back these laterals one-half—this will cause the tree to form a proper head. As stated in Figure 2, the maxi-



Fig. 2. Walnut Trees Cherry Trees Peach Trees Pear Trees Fig Trees

of new tops or leaves during the winter months, they are never inactive for the formation of root system.

Pruning the Tops of Trees—This is the one most important feature in tree planting. The accompanying illustration (Figure 2) shows walnut, cherry, peach, pear and fig trees in three grades, as they will be received from the nursery. The line marked across the tree in the illustration indicates the point at which it should be cut off or pruned to. These lines show the maximum amount of top that should be left. Even a more severe pruning is advised and recommended by many, and it is certain that no harm will be done if pruned much more severely. In commer-

cial orchard planting we would recommend the pruning of all deciduous fruit trees to within 18 inches of the ground. If trees have lateral branches below the cutting-back point, cut back these laterals one-half—this will cause the tree to form a proper head. As stated in Figure 2, the maxi-

um amount of pruning is designated. The same severe method of pruning of the peach trees, as shown (Figure 2), applies to the apricot, almond, plum and prune; in fact, all classes of deciduous fruit trees. All broad-leaved evergreen trees, including orange, grapefruit, lemon and other evergreen fruit and ornamental trees, should have the foliage largely or entirely removed before digging from nursery, if trees are taken up with bare roots, puddled and packed in moss, which we do when they are ordered of us, perhaps to save freight. Illustration Figure 3 shows the general type of three grades of the orange, grapefruit and lemon trees, as they are growing in the nursery before digging,

also the trees after pruning and digging. Nearly all nurserymen prune in this manner when filling orders, unless especially instructed to the contrary. All of our citrus



A Properly Balled Orange Tree

trees, ornamental evergreen—field-grown shrubs and trees (in this group we may include magnolias, oleanders, cedars, arbor vitae and shrubs, and plants of a strictly evergreen habit) are removed from the nursery row, with a ball of earth around the root. This ball weighs from 20 to 35 lbs., according to size of plant. The ball is held intact with a burlap covering. When planting trees which are



Fig. 3. Citrus Trees before digging and after Pruning and Planting

balled, be sure and plant same ball, sack and all, simply cutting the string which holds the burlap around the root and throwing it back a little from main stem or body of tree.

Figure 4 shows an average strong two-year-old, field-grown rose bush, as they appear in the nursery before pruning and digging, and after pruning, digging and made ready for shipment. To the lover of roses, one who is ambitious to get immediate effect in the rose garden, one who has visions of large beautiful plants full



Fig. 4. Rose Bush before digging, and after Digging and Pruning

of fragrant blossoms, may deem this a severe treatment, but if you will bear in mind that the rose is a very scantily rooted plant, not making the great mass of roots



Fig. 5. Do not be afraid of Soiling your Clothes and Hands

that many trees or plants do, and also that the ability of a rose to bloom and produce flowers depends upon its ability to produce new wood growth, you will understand why this severe pruning is best. Many other shrubs, plants and vines have to be treated to a severe pruning similar to the rose for best results.

In many cases where severe pruning is absolutely necessary for the trees and plants to live and give results, nurserymen take the matter into their own hands, pruning them before shipping from the nursery. In the case of deciduous fruit trees, which are largely graded and sold by the height of the tree, the purchaser usually wants to see what he is paying for, and to avoid controversy, nurserymen ship with the entire top left intact, except in cases of extremely large size, which are pruned for convenience of packing. When planting the pruning can be done either before the trees are placed in the ground or immediately afterwards. Some people prefer to wait until they have planted the tree, so that in case the tree is partially branched they may trim the tree to grow into the desired form, but it should be done immediately. Do not wait several days, as the top left is exhausting moisture and strength from the body and root of the tree. If fig trees are to be trained in orchard or tree form, cut off as shown by solid lines. If the bush form is desired, cut off at lower dotted line. (See Figure 2.)

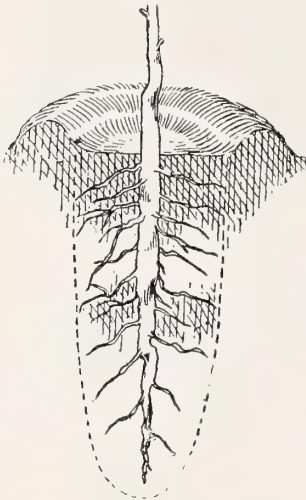


Figure 6

Transplanting—In transplanting care should be taken to cut off all broken or mutilated roots with a smooth upward cut. Dig holes large and deep enough to admit the roots without cramping. Place the tree in the hole the same depth that it originally grew in the nursery, spreading out the roots in their natural position with

the hands. (See Figures 5 and 6.) The proper depth of the tree can be determined by change in the color of the bark at the ground line. Fine, moist, pulverized earth should be sifted in and worked around the finer roots and the hole largely filled with this class of soil. Always use surface soil in filling in around tree after planting. The soil removed when digging the holes should not be used for best results, after which

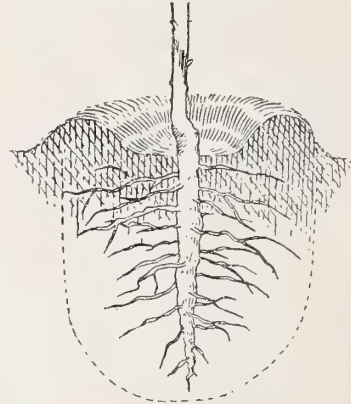


Figure 7

pour in from one to three buckets of water, according to the size of the tree and amount of earth to be moistened. Use water, whether the ground is moist or not; it pulverizes the lumps and settles the soil around the roots. Finish filling the hole with earth, hilling it up two or three inches above the level of the ground, and pack earth around and near the tree firmly with the feet; do not be afraid to stamp it; the harder you pack the dirt around the trees the better. After this packing rake a little loose, dry earth around the trees to act as a dust mulch, and make a ring a distance of fifteen or twenty inches from the tree so it will retain and run water that may fall toward the tree. This completes the job of planting the tree. If, however, it can conveniently be had, we advise mulching the tree with straw, leaf mold or other decaying matter to the depth of two or three inches.

Special to Walnuts and All Trees Having a Long Tap Root—In transplanting this long tap root class of tree, dig holes deep enough to admit the entire tap root without cutting off, and sufficiently large to admit the lateral roots without bending. (See

Figure 7.) The dotted lines indicate the hole before the earth has been filled in around the roots. Pack the earth from the bottom to top of hole with a rammer, same as you would firm earth in a post hole; water freely. These holes should be from 18 inches to two feet across the top and sufficiently deep to allow the tree to be planted same depth it originally stood in the nursery row.

Fourth. Plant the trees the same depth that they originally stood in the nursery.

Fifth. Have the ground properly prepared and give the tree good attention after planting.

Sixth. If tree is planted in an exposed place where liable to be run over or broken down, protect it.



A Block of Our Choice Bartlett Pear Trees in Nursery Rows

If the following simple but necessary rules are followed and kept in mind you can hardly help but succeed.

First. Never allow the roots of the trees to become dry.

Second. Remove broken or mutilated roots with a sharp knife.

Third. Firm or pack the earth around the roots of the trees, using water to settle the soil around the roots.

Seventh. For best results when planting an orchard we would recommend the use of tree protectors to protect the bodies of the trees from sunburn, also from rabbits and other small animals that prey on and injure young nursery stock. The most valuable protector on the market is made from the Yucca Palm. They are easily put on and are porous, allowing a free circulation of air, at the same time affording every protection. We can supply these protectors in any quantity. Write us for prices.

Fresno Nursery Co.,

Madera, Cal., Sept. 15, 1916.

Dear Sir:

I take pleasure in recommending your Company's stock grown in Madera County, to the public. Your nursery is an excellent one, comprising 160 acres of the best and cleanest land in Madera County. The stock has been grown with much care and attention, is clean, and first-class in every particular. Intending purchasers may feel perfectly safe in buying from your plant in Madera County.

Yours Very Truly,

Geo. Marchbank,

Horticultural Commissioner for Madera County.

Visalia, Cal., September 16, 1916.

To whom it may concern:

During the past two seasons the duties of my office have necessarily brought under my observation many thousands of trees and plants which have been shipped into this county for purposes of propagation. A fair share of these came from the Fresno Nursery Co., Inc., of Fresno, Cal., and I do not hesitate to state that the stock grown by that Company in their San Joquin Valley nurseries ranks with the best in quality and freedom from insect pests and diseases.

I have been personally acquainted with the President and Manager, Mr. Frank H. Wilson, for many years and know him to be a man of the highest integrity.

Chas. F. Collins,

Horticultural Commissioner.

Fresno, Cal., October 3, 1916.

To whom it may concern:

In the discharge of my duties of Horticultural Commissioner of Fresno County I am necessarily in touch with prevailing local conditions in the commercial tree and plant industry of this section.

In my tenure of office, I have, during the past year, inspected large quantities of the Fruit and Ornamental plants of the Fresno Nursery Company and have always found that the members of this Company exercise every care to have their stock free from disease and insect pests, well grown, of fine quality, thrifty and vigorous.

This is one of the really large nurseries in this valley, established for over a quarter century during all of which time it has enjoyed a large trade and a reputation for reliability and square dealing.

Fred P. Roullard,

County Horticultural Commissioner.

Fruit Department



A well-spaced Peach orchard in the San Joaquin valley

Deciduous Fruit Trees

While many nurserymen list all varieties of each kind of Fruit Trees, we offer only those tried and true kinds that will prove the best. Ours are all selected stock, carefully propagated, true to name, and in every respect can be depended on.

APPLES

The apple will thrive in most parts of California and in many localities yield a really superior product. In choosing varieties for any given locality the purchaser should be governed by observations on local conditions and varieties doing best in the locality. Trees as a rule should be headed low in order to shade the trunk of the tree from the sun. No home orchard is complete without a few well selected apple trees.

Alexander. Large; yellow, streaked red. September.

Arkansas Black. Maroon. December to April.

Bismarck. Very large; golden yellow. September.

Baldwin. Deep red. November to February.

Ben Davis. Yellow, streaked red. October to January.

Delicious. Brilliant dark red, with splashes of golden yellow at blossom end. Highly flavored. November.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Yellow, streaked red; good for hot, dry climates. July.

Early Harvest. Bright straw-color. Early July.

Esopus Spitzenburg. Striped red and yellow; red cheek; good shipper. November to March.

Fall Pippin. Yellowish green. September.

Fameuse (Snow). Green and red; flesh white. August.

Gano. Deep dark red. November to April.

Glowing Coal. New. Brilliant red; enormous size; of superior quality. November to February.

Golden Russet. Yellow, covered with russet; adapted to warm climates. September.

Gravenstein. Striped red and orange. August.

Grimes' Golden Pippin. Rich golden yellow; very good to best. December to March.

Hoover. Large; oblate, dark red, of good flavor and very juicy. September to October.

Hubbardston Nonsuch. Yellow, striped red; good for the interior valleys. September.

Jonathan. Yellow, covered with red stripes; great table and market apple. October to December.

Kentucky Redstreak. Greenish yellow, shaded red; flesh tender and juicy. November.

King David. Large wine red, blotched yellow. Delicious flavor. October.

King of Tompkins County. Very large; yellow splashed crimson; fine for mountains. September.

Lady Apple. Has bright red cheek; small but highly flavored. Used for decorating Christmas trees.

Lawver. Bright red; great shipper. December to May.

Maiden's Blush. Yellow with red cheek. August.

Mammoth Black Twig (Paragon). Dark red. November to January.

Marshall's Red, or Red Bellflower. Typical Bellflower shape; brilliant red. October to December.

Missouri Pippin. Yellow; striped red. December.

Northern Spy. Greenish yellow striped purplish red; very productive; late keeper. November to April.

Rambo. Yellowish white, streaked with red; a highly esteemed old variety. October.

Red Astrachan. Large; deep crimson. July.

Red Beitigheimer. Very large; cream colored, flushed with light and dark red. September.

Red June. Deep red; very showy. June.

Rhode Island Greening. Greenish yellow. October.

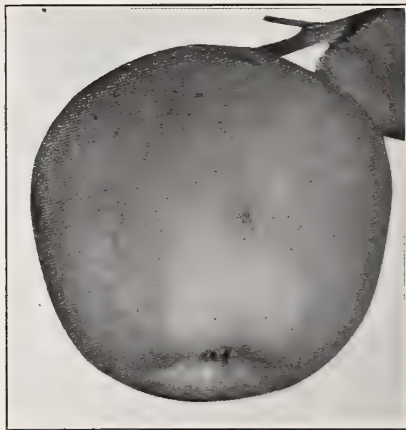
Rome Beauty. Yellow, shaded and striped with red. November to February.

Roxbury Russet. Brownish russet. October to January.

Smith's Cider. Large and handsome; yellow, shaded red. November to February.

Winesap. Yellow, streaked red; excellent for cider. November to February.

Yellow Bellflower. Large, oblong, yellow; a standard in California. October to January.



Winter Banana Apple

Yellow Newton Pippin. Large; golden yellow; extensively planted in California. A very promising commercial sort. January to May.

CRAB APPLE

Hyslop. Deep crimson. November to January.

Martha. Glossy yellow, shaded bright red. Bears enormously. One of the best. September.

Red Siberian. Yellow with scarlet cheek. Bears young and abundantly. September.



Rome Beauty Apple

Stayman's Winesap. Greenish yellow, striped with red. Fine market apple. January to May.

Stark. Greenish yellow, shaded red. Very profitable for market. December to March.

Swaar. Lemon-yellow; fine grained and tender; excellent for warm, dry climates. December.

Twenty Ounce. Very large, greenish yellow, streaked red. October.

White Astrachan. Greenish white; very showy; constantly increasing in popularity. July.

Winter Banana. Fancy market fruit; large; pale yellow; pink blush. November.

White Winter Pearmain. Pale yellow; adapts itself to all conditions. November to January.

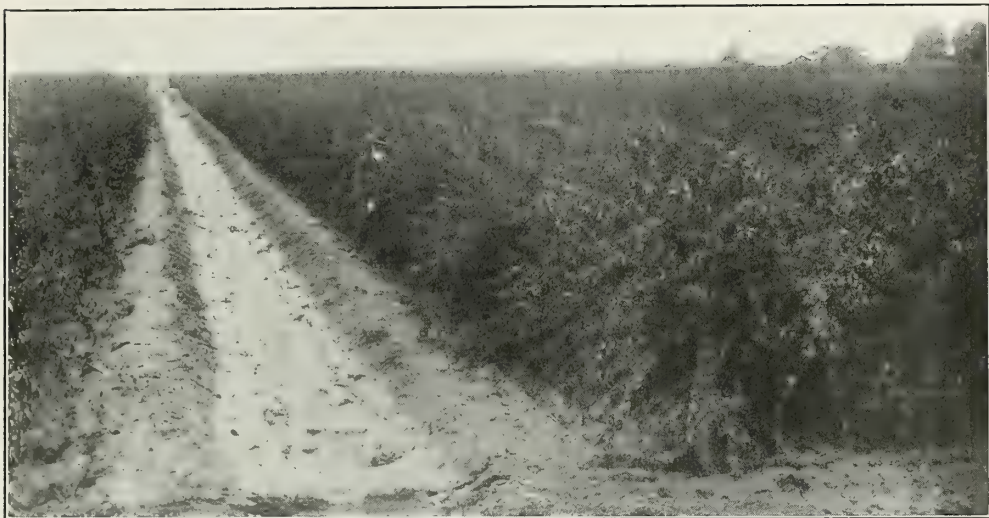
White Pippin. Large, greenish white; flesh white and tender. December to February.



Transcendent Crab Apple

Transcendent. Fruit very large; yellow striped red. Immensely productive. September.

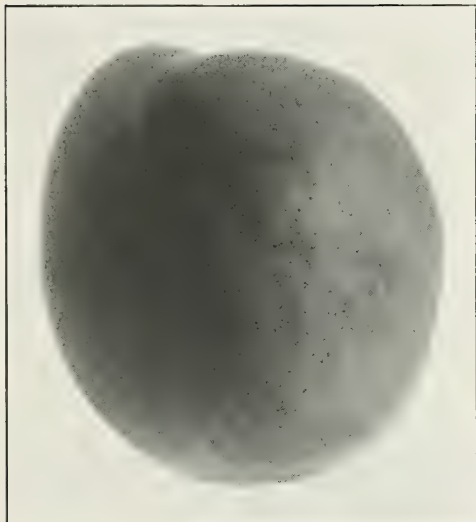
Yellow Siberian. Beautiful golden yellow. August.



A superb stand of our quality Apricot trees.

APRICOTS

The culture of this fruit is one of the most profitable industries in California. The climate being so well adapted to its growth, and the demand so great, it is now in the front rank of profitable paying



Royal Apricot

fruits. We offer the following varieties, being the best for market, canning and drying. There are many varieties of Apricots catalogued by nurserymen which we do not include in our list; we have tried them all and the following are the best sorts introduced to date. Any other variety of Apricot other than those we name below are "freaks," tried and found wanting.

Blenheim. Above medium; deep yellow; juicy and rich flesh. In great demand both for canning and drying. Trees regular and heavy bearers. Middle of June.

Hemskirke. (Alameda Hemskirke.) Almost as large as Moorpark, but earlier and more prolific; flesh bright orange; tender; plum-like flavor. June.

Large Early Montgamet. Large; deep golden yellow. Tree somewhat drooping. Early June.

Moorpark. Very large; red on the sunny side; flesh bright orange. The finest apricot grown. Late June.

Newcastle Early. Medium; fine quality; good shipper and very valuable. First of June.

Royal. The most extensively planted variety. Medium; flesh pale orange, with rich, vinous flavor. Early June.

Routier's Peach. (Peach, Bergetti's French.) Yellow; flesh yellow, juicy. June 15.

Tilton. Orange-yellow with pronounced flavor; valuable for canning and shipping. June.

CHERRIES

There are few finer fruits than the cherry and when planted in suitable locations invariably yield good crops. All varieties listed, except Early Richmond and English Morello belong to the Heart or Bigarreau class. Trees are of upright growth and are most fruitful along the foothills. The Early Richmond and English Morello differ in that the trees are smaller and more bushy and are heavy bearers in almost all localities.

Bing. H. One of the grandest blacks. Its large size, firmness and delicious flavor have caused it to be in active demand. The tree is a thrifty, upright grower and prolific bearer. Middle of June.

Black Tartarian. H. An old favorite. Deep, purplish black. Late May.

Centennial. H. Pale yellow, marbled and splashed with crimson; flesh firm, sweet; a good shipper. Early June.

Chapman. H. One of the best early market varieties. Deep black; very firm. April and May.

Early Purple Guigne. H. One of the best. Purple; tender, juicy, sweet. April and May.

Early Richmond. D. Medium; dark red; juicy; very productive. Middle of May.

English Morello. D. Large; deep red; tree small and slender. July.

Governor Wood. H. Deep yellow, shaded red; popular for canning and the table. Early June.



Bing Cherry

Lewelling. H. (Black Republican — Black Oregon.) Large size; black; young and profuse bearer. July.

Lambert. H. Its large size, rich, glossy deep red color, firm flesh, unsurpassed flavor, combine to make it one of the leading market varieties. Middle of June.

May Duke. H. Large; rich dark red. Late May.

Napoleon Bigarreau. H. (Royal Ann.) A magnificent cherry of largest size; pale yellow with bright red cheek; flesh firm, sweet; the most popular all-round cherry. Late June.

Royal Ann. See Napoleon Bigarreau—which is one and the same variety.

FIGS

California is the largest producer of commercial dried and green Figs in the United States. They are a very profitable crop to grow either in orchard or avenue.

ADRIATIC CLASS

The Adriatic class of Figs do not require fertilization as do the Smyrna classes of Figs. However, when these varieties are pollinated through the agency of the figwasp (*Blastophaga*) it improves the fruit very materially. It is a good plan when planting out Fig orchards to procure a few trees of the Wild or Capri varieties for fertilization purposes.

Brown Turkey. Violet-brown; the earliest large Fig. Late June and early August.

Mission. (California Black) Stands in the lead of all black Figs for shipping and drying. Tree a vigorous grower and heavy bearer. Late June and August.

San Pedro Black. Very large; violet-black; pulp red. Early in August.

San Pedro White. (Fico de San Pietro.) "Apple Fig." Excellent flavor; skin golden yellow; very palatable. Middle of June.

White Adriatic. Fruit large; greenish yellow; pulp carnation-red. Second week in August.

White Endlich. Medium sized; thin white skin; pulp white. One of the best for canning and pickling. First week in August. Tree a rapid grower and an enormous bearer.

SMYRNA CLASS

It is absolutely necessary when planting out an orchard of Calimyrna, or Smyrna Figs, to plant a few varieties of the Wild or Capri sorts. The Calimyrna will not mature its crop and make merchantable fruit unless Caprifigged.

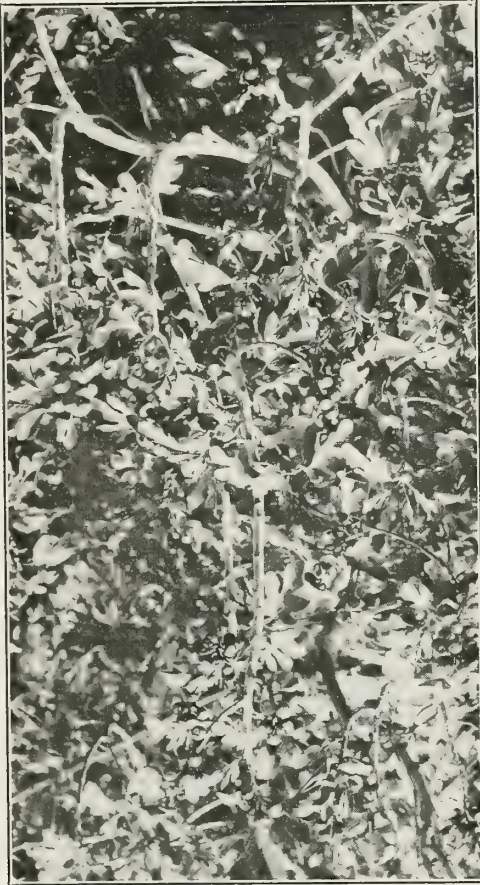
Calimyrna. Large to very large; lemon-yellow; pulp reddish amber, sometimes pale, turning dark just before falling; seeds large, yellow, fertile, overspread with a clear white syrup, giving the fruit a richness and meatiness unsurpassed by any other Fig. Dries readily, dropping to the ground of its own accord. This is the world-famous Fig of commerce. August to October.

WILD OR CAPRI CLASS

It is a good plan to plant several varieties of Capri Fig trees when planting out a Fig orchard. This will insure a crop in case one or the other variety fails to yield, which happens in some seasons.



A block of 100,000 Fig trees in nursery row



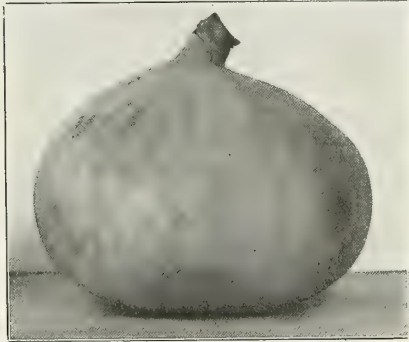
Milco Fig showing fruiting quality

Markarian No. 1. This is one of the finest Capri Figs grown. It ripens medium early and lasts as long as the latest varieties. The tree is a rapid grower and comes into maturity early. It grows very large and has heavy foliage, making a nice ornamental shade tree. It is valued for the large num-

ber of insects and the abundance of its pollen as well as the large size of its Figs.

Markarian No. 2. This is one of the earliest varieties of Capri Figs, being more essential than the Markarian No. 1, owing to its earliness. The Fig is very large, has plenty of pollen and insects. It is a very heavy bearer of profichi and produces a good crop of Mamme.

Markarian No. 3. This tree is not a rapid grower, but it produces heavily of Profichi as well as Mammoni. The abundance of its Mammoni crop makes it particularly valuable for carrying the wasps from the Profichi to the Mamme, thus assuring ovipositing in the Mamme crop of itself and of other varieties planted along with it.



Calimyrna Fig

Roeding No. 3. A decidedly distinct variety. Branches very heavy; closely jointed; a spreading grower; figs very large, heavily ribbed and always abundantly supplied with insects in the Profichi crop. It also carries a good crop of the over-wintering or Mamme figs.

Milco. Is a rapid grower and a heavy bearer. It is rich in both pollen and insects, carrying a heavy crop of Mamme through the winter. It produces Profichi in abundance. The tree is unsurpassed for size and beauty. The Profichi is late and lasts longer than any other variety.

Capri No. 1. Produces an abundance of all crops necessary for the Blastophaga.

Capri No. 2. Produces an abundance of the Profichi crop.

Capri No. 3. Figs of the Profichi crop; quite large and early.



A San Joaquin valley Fig orchard

NECTARINES

The Nectarine is a most delicious fruit and requires the same culture as the Peach, from which it differs by having a smooth skin like the Plum. Melting quality of pulp combined with its rich, sweet-flavor, renders it especially desirable as a dessert fruit and drying.

Boston. Large; bright yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, particularly rich and luscious. A splendid variety for home use or for market. Late July.

New White. Large; greenish white. Early July.

Stanwick. Very large; skin pale, shaded rich violet; flesh white, tender, juicy. The best all-round drying, shipping and canning sort. August.

Hardwicke. Large, almost round in shape; skin pale green on under side, dark next to the sun; flesh greenish, juicy and of good flavor; regular bearer; freestone.

Humboldt. Largest of the nectarines; skin orange color, mottled with dark crimson; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, fine flavor. Ripens in September.

Advance. Large and oval shaped; skin greenish in color; blotched with red and brown; flesh light green, sugary, good flavor. Ripens in July.

PEARS

The cultivation of the pear extends to all parts of the state and adjacent territory. Thrives best on a heavy soil and does well in soils containing considerable alkali. Unlike most fruits, pears should be gathered before fully ripening and placed in a cool, dark place to complete the process. The pear is extensively grown both commercially and for home use.

Bartlett. The leading commercial Pear of California for canning, shipping and drying, and more extensively planted than any other. Large, golden yellow, red cheek; thrives in all parts of California. August.

Beurre Clairgeau. Large; crimson; good shipper. September.

Beurre Hardy. Large; greenish, covered with light russet. Flesh buttery; good. September.

Comice. (Doyenne du Comice.) Large; juicy, very sweet. September to October.

Doyenne d'Ete. Small, yellow, shaded bright red. One of the earliest. July.

Dana's Hovey. (Winter Seckel.) Skin greenish-yellow netted with russet. Flesh yellowish, juicy, with a rich aromatic flavor. Tree vigorous and a regular and heavy bearer. November.

Easter Beurre. Large, roundish; fine-grained; most desirable. October to January.

Glou Morceau. Pale greenish yellow, marked with small green dots; flesh fine-grained, with a sugary flavor; fine shipper. December.

Howell. Large; yellow, with minute russet dots. Immensely prolific. August.

Lawson, or Comet. Large; brilliant crimson on yellow ground. Most attractive early Pear. June.

Le Conte. Large; smooth and rich creamy yellow; excellent shipper. July.

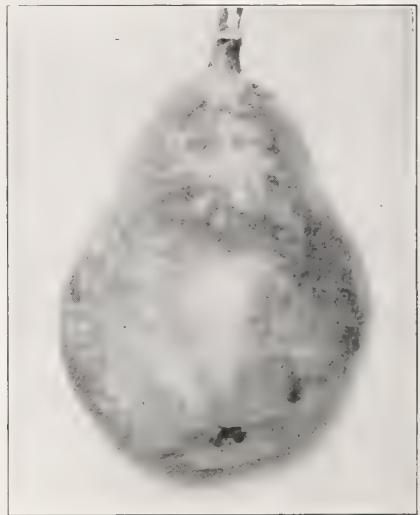
Madeleine. The first early Pear. Pale yellow, dotted with brown. July.

P. Barry. Very large; yellow; juicy, fine-grained; excellent keeper. Tree a vigorous grower and heavy bearer. December to March.

Seckel. Richest and most highly flavored variety; brownish green with russet-brown cheek; flesh whitish, buttery. August to September.

Winter Bartlett. Large, resembling the early Bartlett; yellow, slightly russeted on one side.

Winter Nelis. Medium; yellowish green, gray-russet dots; flesh yellowish white; excellent shipper. December.



Bartlett Pear

Pear trees on quince root become decidedly dwarfish in habit and on some sorts bear earlier, better and larger crops. We can supply Beurre Hardy, Doyenne du Comice, Howell, Winter Nelis and Bartlett on this root. The last four all double worked on Beurre Hardy.

PEACHES

The Peach is one of the fruits that has made California famous as a fruit producing state. The large, fine and luscious Peaches grown in California are enough to make anyone enthusiastic over fruit culture. The trees do best on a well drained, sandy loam, and white ash soils, rather than on land inclined to be moist. Twenty feet apart is a good average distance to set Peach trees. When too many fruits have set, the only remedy is to thin them out. Thinning is done before the pit has formed.

New Varieties

Haus Cling. Trees strong and thrifty. Fruit of good size, round, yellow to pit, which is small. Must be canned ripe. Follows closely after the Tuscan in ripening. Strongly recommended by Frank Berry of Yuba City, California.

Levis Cling. This cling is one of the new varieties, originating near Selma, California. Fruit is uniform in size, resembling the new Peaks Cling but of finer texture. Yellow to pit, which is exceptionally small. Both fruit and tree strongly resembles the Muir free, of which variety we opine it is a seedling. Recommended by canners as worthy of extensive cultivation. Ripening period immediately follows the Tuscan.

Peaks Cling. This new variety originated near Selma, California. Fruit is uniform in size, resembling the Phillips Cling in shape and color. Flesh clear yellow to the pit, which is as small as that of the Phillips Cling. This cling ripens immediately after the Tuscan, a feature decidedly in its favor. It is recommended by Mr. Nash of the Libby, McNeil & Libby Canning Company of Selma, California. Worthy of extensive cultivation.

Standard Varieties

Admiral Dewey. Large and handsome; the best early yellow-fleshed variety; fine texture. Middle of June.

Alexander. Large; greenish white, shaded deep maroon; juicy and sweet. Early June.

Australian Sancer. Medium; flat; white shaded crimson; flesh white, sweet. July.

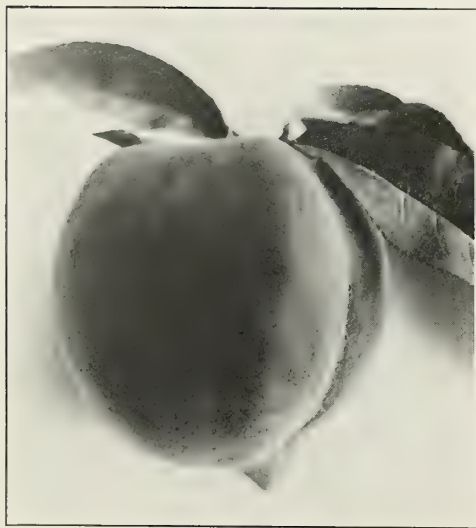
Bilyen's Late. Large; white with blush cheek; flesh white; excellent shipper. October.

Blood Cling. Medium; clouded purplish red, flesh deep red; esteemed for preserving. July.

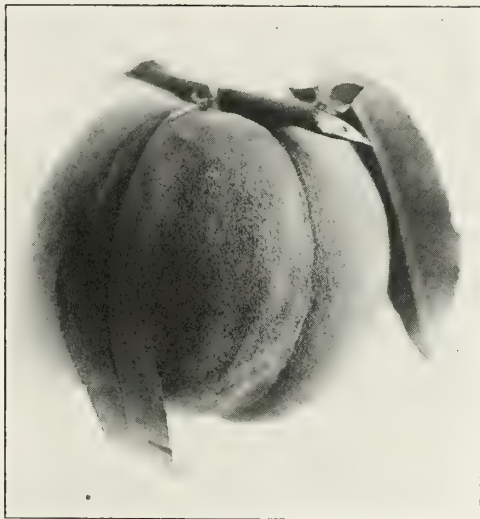
Brigg's Red May. Greenish white, with red cheek; flesh white. Middle of June.

Crosby. Orange-yellow, splashed with carmine; valuable for shipping. Late August.

Early Imperial. Deep yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh juicy and firm. Last of June.



Levis' Cling Peach



Peak's Cling Peach

Early Crawford. Very large; skin yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow. Middle of July.

Elberta. Very showy and one of the best market and table varieties. Last of July.

Foster. Large; yellow, dark red cheek; fine for drying, market or canning. July.

George's Late Cling. Large; yellowish white, splashed with red; flesh firm. September.

Hale's Early. Large; skin greenish, mottled with red; flesh white, juicy and sweet. Early July.

Heath Cling. Very large; creamy white, with faint blush; flesh white. September.

Late Crawford. Very large, yellow with red cheek; flavor rich and excellent. Early August.

Lemon Cling. Large; lemon-shaped, deep yellow, red on sunny side. Good for canning. August.

Levy's Late, or Henrietta Cling. Deep yellow, shaded brownish red. Middle of September.

Lovell. Leads all other clear yellow freestones; medium to large. One of the best drying and canning freestones. First week in August.

McDevitt's Cling. Large; golden yellow; flesh of superior flavor. Last of August.

McKevitt's Cling. Creamy white with delicate flush; flesh firm, rich and sugary; as a canning Peach it has no superior. Late August.

Morris White. Large; greenish white; flesh firm, sweet and juicy. First of August.

Muir. Very large; flesh clear yellow, very rich and sweet. The leading drying Peach of California; good for canning. Last of July.

Phillip's Cling. Large; yellow; flesh firm, clear yellow. Always commands the highest market price for canning. Late August.

Picquet's Late. Large; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow. Early in September.

Runyon's Orange Cling. Very large; yellow, with a dark crimson cheek. Early August.

Salway. Large; flesh deep yellow, rich and sweet. Good for canning and drying. Middle of September.

Sellers' Orange Cling. Very large; rich golden; standard among canners. Middle of August.

Sims' Cling. Very large; golden yellow. Fine for canning. Said to be an improved Philip's Cling. Middle of August.

Sneed. Large, creamy white, with blush cheek; tender, juicy; valuable for shipping. One of the earliest. Middle of May.

Strawberry. Medium white, marbled dark red; flesh white, juicy, with rich flavor. Early July.

Susquehanna. Large; yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy. August.

Triumph. Large, with small pit; yellow, covered with dark crimson in the sun; flesh bright yellow, juicy and sweet. Tree an unusually strong grower and heavy producer. Middle of June.

Tuscan Cling. (Yellow Tuscan.) Very large; yellow. The best early canning Peach. Middle of July.

Van Buren Dwarf. Tree very dwarf and ornamental; fruit medium, yellow, shaded red; flesh of fine quality. Middle of August.

Wheatland. Very large; yellow, shaded red; flesh yellow, firm, melting, juicy. August.

Yellow St. John. Favorite southern sort; medium; yellow with red cheeks. Late June.

NEW VARIETIES THAT RIPEN IN MAY

Arp Beauty. Flesh yellow, mottled bright crimson. Very juicy. Early May.

Greensboro. Originated by J. A. Young, Greensboro, N. C. Among the earliest and largest. Creamy white, with dainty blush; a wonderfully vigorous grower.

Mayflower. One of the earliest Peaches; red all over. Tree a strong grower, late bloomer, and heavy bearer. Early May.

Oklahoma Beauty. Extremely large; nearly round with high color. Among the finest in quality. Specimens measuring 8 inches in circumference are not uncommon. May.

Oklahoma Queen. Claimed by the introducer to be the "Queen of Peaches." Much larger than Greensboro. In size, color and quality one of the finest early Peaches grown. Wonderfully productive and a fine shipper. Middle of May.

PLUMS

The Plum seems to thrive throughout the Pacific Coast States and since the introduction of the Japanese sorts a few years ago, varieties may be had for every purpose and suited to nearly every condition of soil and climate. Those listed below have been thoroughly tested and are offered with confidence that they are the best in their respective classes for market, canning or home use.

Bavay's Green Gage. (Reine Claude de Bavay) Large; greenish yellow; juicy. August.

Beauty. Tree a most remarkable upright grower, never failing bearer of full crops of the beautiful oval crimson fruits, 2 or more inches in diameter; flesh light crimson, shaded amber.

Burbank. Medium; globular; cherry-red, with lilac bloom; flesh yellow; bears very young. Late June.

Bradshaw. Large; reddish purple; juicy and pleasant; regular bearer. Late July.

Chalco. Large; cinnabar-red; fine flavor; tremendous grower; very prolific. Early August.

Cherry Plum. Small; lively red, sometimes yellow; light bloom. June.

Climax. Very large; deep dark red; flesh yellow; delicious flavor. Middle of June.

Clyman. Reddish purple; firm and sweet. Valuable for shipping; very prolific. June.

Coe's Golden Drop. Very large; light yellow; sweet and delicious. Late September.

Columbia. Largest size; nearly globular; brownish purple; rich, sugary and excellent. August.

Diamond. Heavy bearer; dark purple fruit, with deep bloom; good keeper and shipper. July to August.

Duane's Purple. Very large; reddish purple; flesh yellow. Late July.

Early Golden Drop. Small, bright yellow; sugary. Middle of June.

Gee Whiz. One of the most delicious of the many seedlings of the hybrid "America," which, with "Gold," was introduced in 1898. This and "Gold" originated by Mr. Burbank, were the first hybrids ever produced by crossing the American and Japanese species of plums. Both have proved as hardy in the north as the natives, and being much larger and more handsome, have been widely grown. Gee Whiz, while inheriting all their good qualities, is larger, handsomer and incomparably more delicious. No plum now known surpasses it in quality.

General Hand. Very large; oval; deep yellow; sweet and good. Late July.

Giant. Very large; flesh yellow; flavor good; freestone. Fine market variety. Late August.

Grand Duke. Dark purple; flesh greenish yellow, with rich flavor; fine shipper. Late August.

Green Gage. Medium; round; skin tender; yellowish green. Middle of July.

Imperial Gage. Above medium size; pale green; very juicy and rich. Late July.

Jefferson. Large; greenish yellow; one of the best for canning. July to September.

Kelsey Japan. Rich yellow, overspread with red; flesh yellow; very firm. July to September.



The Beauty Plum



The Wickson Plum

Maynard. A Japanese variety. Fruit large, crimson purple deepening to royal damask, ripening early. Foliage dark glossy green. Tree a vigorous grower. Bears well in most sections and fruit is unsurpassed as a shipper.

Peach. Very large; brownish red; flesh pale yellow; valuable for shipping. Early July.

Red Egg. (Red Magnum Bonum.) Large; pale red; subacid flavor. August to September.

Satsuma. (Blood Plum.) Large; dark red from skin to pit; firm; juicy. Early July.

Shropshire Damson. Oval; dark blue; very firm; flesh greenish, juicy and sprightly. Late September.

Simon Plum. (Apricot Plum.) Large; cinnamon-red; flesh yellow, with pineapple and banana flavor. Early July.

Washington. Large; yellow, with crimson blush; flesh yellow, firm, very sweet. Early August.

Wickson. Heart-shaped; deep cherry-red; flesh amber; very juicy. Early August.

Yellow Egg. Very large; oval; deep golden; juicy, but rather acid. July and August.

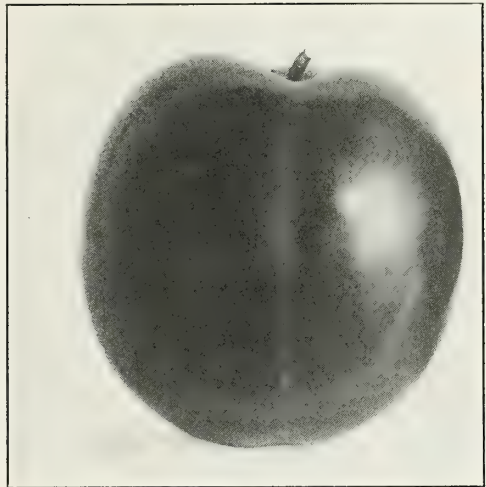
BURBANK'S NEW VARIETIES.

Apex Plumcot. A cross between the plum and apricot. Ripens much earlier than the standard varieties of apricots and plums. The tree is a strong grower and a fine producer. The fruit is very large, considering its early ripening, being a deep pink or light crimson; freestone; flesh honey yellow, firm, rich aromatic; apricot like. This fruit has no equal in its combination of size, beauty, productiveness and quality by any other early fruit of any kind.

Formosa. Of all the Japanese plums introduced in recent years, we do not think that there is a single one which possesses such a combination of good qualities as to bring it prominently to the front as a grand shipping fruit which will unquestionably appeal to the fancy trade. The tree is a very vigorous upright grower with large cherry-like foliage, thus affording ample protection to the fruit, which is of the largest size, heart-shaped, and of a light cherry-red color. Flesh pale yellow, usually firm, sweet, rich and delicious, with a delightful flavor. Ripens July.

Gaviota. Extremely valuable both as a shipping and table fruit. It ripens from July 15 to August 5, and is of a deep rosy purple color; flesh honey yellow, being fragrant and sweet to the pit, which is so small that the fruit can be called almost stoneless.

Santa Rosa. If there is any one fruit whose characteristics are individualized, they are markedly pronounced in this one Plum. To begin with, it is extremely early, ripening the middle of June; it is very large; of a deep purplish crimson color, with a pale blue bloom; the flesh near the skin is purple shaded with rosy scarlet and pale amber toward the stone, which is quite small. It has a slight acidity next to the skin, merely enough, however, to relieve the fruit from cloying, which is such an objectionable feature in many Plums. It has a pleasing aroma so pronounced that a single fruit will perfume a large room. Its many qualities may be summed up briefly by stamping it as a good grower, good bearer, fine shipper, good keeper, and in every way a money maker.



The Santa Rosa Plum

PRUNES

The Prune belongs to the Plum family; in fact it is a Plum which dries successfully without the removal of the pit. On this coast as far north as Washington, Prune growing is of commercial importance, but in California it has found its greatest perfection.

Fellenberg. (Italian Prune.) Large; dark purple; flesh greenish yellow; freestone. August.

French. (Petite Prune d'Agen.) Medium size; purple; sweet and rich; standard for drying, and more extensively planted than any other. August.

French Improved. This Prune has the characteristics of the French, with the exception of size. It being much larger.

German. (Quetsche.) Long; purple, with blue bloom; flesh green, sweet; freestone. August and September.



Imperial Prune

Robe d'Sargent Prune

French Prune

Hungarian. Tree is a vigorous grower and heavy bearer. Very large; reddish violet; juicy and sweet; profitable for shipment. August.

Imperial Epineuse. (Imperial.) Very large; violet-purple; exceedingly sweet. Valuable market variety on account of size and quality. September.

Robe de Sargent. Large; deep purple; flesh rich and sugary. A fine prune, about ten days earlier than the French Prune. August and September.

Silver Prune. Largest size; pale yellow; profitable for bleaching and canning. September.

Sugar. Dark purple; flesh yellow, tender and rich; valuable for shipping green. Early August.

Standard. (New.) A cross between the Tragedy and Sugar Prune. Reddish purple; very heavy bearer. Fruit large and very good for drying and shipping. Is very sweet and a perfect freestone.

Tragedy. Dark purple; flesh yellowish green; very rich and sweet. Valuable as an early shipper. Early July.

QUINCES

No family orchard is complete without a few quince trees, as the fruit is admirable for preserving and sauces. It thrives quite well throughout the Pacific Coast region, preferring a rather moist soil, or one capable of being irrigated.

Apple, or Orange. Large; fine golden color; valuable for preserves or flavoring. September.

Champion. Very large; lively yellow; cooks very tender. Late September.

Meech. A vigorous grower and a heavy bearer, lively yellow of great beauty. Fine cooking sort.

Rea's Mammoth. Large, bright yellow; a strong grower, and very productive. October.

Pineapple. Originated by Luther Burbank. Flavor is suggestive of the pineapple. Makes a superior jelly, can be eaten raw and will cook as tender in five minutes as the best cooking apple.

Smyrna. Very large, and of a lively lemon-yellow; when cooked it is very tender, with a pronounced Quince taste and odor. October.

OLIVES

Olive planting has commanded wide attention in this State and especially in the San Joaquin Valley, and the small interior valleys of Southern California. This interest has been awakened from the fact that the Olive industry has become established, not only from the planter's standpoint, but also in the making of olive oil and the manufacture of first-class green and ripe olive pickles.

Ascolano. Large; among the best of the pickling varieties, and one for which there is an increasing demand. First of November.

Manzanillo. One of the standards for green and ripe pickles. Produces oil of a very high grade. Very hardy and a regular and prolific bearer. First week in October.

Mission. Tree a handsome, upright grower and fine for avenues. Medium to large; excellent pickles as well as a superior oil. Late October.

Nevadillo Blanco. Medium; deep black; rapid grower; rich in oil and makes a pickle of superior flavor, but runs somewhat small in size. Late September.

Obliza. Large; borne in clusters on the stems. Excellent for pickles. Middle of October.

Sevillano. The largest of all. The "Queen Olive" of commerce. Early October.

ALMONDS

Considering that the Almond is one of the leading nuts known to commerce, too little attention has been devoted to its culture. It finds congenial conditions throughout California in favored sections free from biting spring frosts. Wickson, in his "California Fruits," says that "the Almond prefers a loose, light, warm soil and heavy, poorly drained soils should be avoided. Though they need moisture enough to make good, thrifty growth, they will produce good crops on soils that are too light or dry to grow Peaches."

Drake's Seedling. Regular and abundant bearer; soft shell. Of the Languedoc class; bears abundantly where that variety is a total failure.

Eureka (new). Kernel similar to the famous Jordan. However, it is smaller in size and of the papershell variety. Commands very highest prices on the market. Prolific bearer. In full bloom in March.

Harriot's Seedlings, or Commercial. One of the largest of the soft shells, with a sweet kernel.

I. X. L. Sturdy, upright grower; nut large; soft shell; bears heavily and regularly. Highly recommended by all orchardists who have tried it.

Jordan. The famous Spanish variety so long sought after by nut-growers. Nuts are long, with hard shells; the kernels are superior in flavor; long and plump and filling the entire cavity. A strong thrifty grower and heavy bearer, and will probably do much to give Almond growing in California a strong impetus.

Ne Plus Ultra. Large and very long; soft shell; hulls free. Tree a rapid grower and regular, heavy bearer.

Nonpareil. Weeping habit and forms a beautiful tree. One of the best. An extraordinary heavy bearer of the papershell type.

Peerless. Preferred by some to I. X. L., which it resembles, but the nut is larger.

Texas Prolific. Closely resembling Drake's Seedling. Kernel very plump and of medium size, shell soft, hulls very easily. Never fails to produce a good crop.



Stuart Pecan Tree

PECANS

Seedling Pecans. We can supply Seedling Pecans grown from selected seed, in quantities. These can be grafted over later onto the newer sorts; however, many planters prefer Seedling Pecans to the grafted sorts owing to the extreme hardness of the former.

GRAFTED NAMED SORTS

Frotscher. One of the best; nuts cylindrical; shell thin, parting from the kernel easily.

Pabst. Nut cylindrical; soft-shell; kernel particularly well filled.

Russell. Vigorous and productive. Nut oval, pointed, very large; shell very thin.

Stuart. A standard for commercial orchards; large; good shape and of fine appearance; always well filled; meat of good flavor.

Success. One of the largest and best; shell very thin; kernel plump.

Van Deman. Large and oblong in shape; shell thin; kernels plump; good quality.

CHESTNUTS

Every family orchard should include a chestnut tree; the tree is ornamental in addition to its nut bearing.

American Sweet. The well-known native tree of the eastern states; nuts small but sweet; very desirable in the coast countries.

Italian, or Spanish. Introduced from Southern Europe. Very ornamental medium-sized nuts.

Japanese Mammoth. Tree of compact habit. Nuts very large, being over an inch wide and weighing one and one-half ounces each.

WALNUTS

The growing of what is commonly known as the English Walnut has now attained large proportions in California; in fact the Walnut is the most important of the nut fruits grown here. It is peculiarly adapted to the conditions of climate and deep alluvial soils of our coast valleys where either surface or sub-irrigation is possible. Under these conditions it is of easy culture. The crop is not expensive to gather and market and is one of the most profitable. For commercial planting the trees are placed 40 or 50 feet apart, allowing room for the wide spreading top.

WALNUTS GROWN FROM SEED

American Black. Moderate grower, starting late in the spring. Nut is very hard, with corrugated exterior.

California Black. Rapid growing and desirable as a stock; adapts itself to all conditions. Nut medium size with hard, smooth shell.

Placentia Perfection. A chance seedling, now generally recognized as a leader in Southern California.

Santa Barbara Soft Shell. Large; thin shell; kernels white, full and sweet.

WALNUTS GRAFTED ON CALIFORNIA BLACK ROOTS

A'Bijou. (Large-fruited.) Immense in size; the quality of the kernel is excellent.

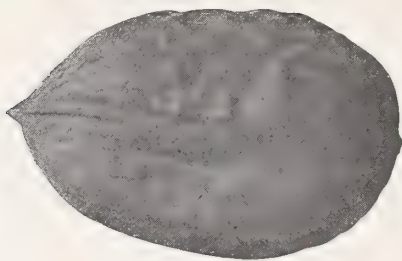
Chaberte. Good size; kernel extra fine flavor; a good bearer; one of the best.

Cut-leaved. A most graceful ornamental tree; particularly adapted to gardens and lawns; foliage deeply cut and lacinated; nut large, round, smooth shell; kernel sweet and well filled, and of the very best quality.

Eureka. The trees are upright, vigorous growers, with clean branches and open growth; bark slightly rough and not subject to sunburn; the most resistant to blight known at present, and one of the best producers; specially desirable in localities having late frosts, being a late bloomer and ripening about ten days later than the average; nuts large, soft shell, elongated, smooth and tightly sealed.

Concord. Originated in Walnut Creek (Contra Costa County) California. Large, round nuts, well filled. Good bearer.

Franquette. The standard among Walnuts, and commanding a higher price in the market than any other Walnut. Nut large, elongated, oval and very attractive in form; kernel full, sweet, with a very rich nutty flavor. Blooms late in spring.



Franquette Walnut

Mayette. This ranks with the Franquette as one of the leading commercial varieties. Imported under the trade name Grenoble; size large and unequalled as a dessert nut; an abundant bearer; starts very late in the spring.

Neff's Prolific. Large oval nuts, tightly sealed. Ripens early.

Parisienne. Large; excellent; starts late. The nut is large and of fine shape.

Placencia Perfection. A very vigorous grower; commences to bear abundantly about the fifth year after planting. An improved Santa Barbara Soft Shell, commanding $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cents per pound more than its parent.

Praeparturien. Flowers late and bears young and regularly; not affected by frosts.

The Willson Wonder Walnut. This Walnut is the largest commercial nut of the Walnut family grown. Trees of this variety two years old grafted on California Black Walnuts, produce under proper conditions from 8 to 36 nuts to the tree. As a money maker there is nothing in the tree line, especially of the nut family, that will bring such early returns. The tree produces its nuts in clusters and the foliage is very large and dense, affording shade and preventing sunburning so common among other varieties of Walnuts. The tree is a strong grower. The nut in addition to its large size is of the very best quality and experts have pronounced it the King of all Walnuts.



Willson's Wonder Walnut

Nut Trees of all kinds make excellent Border and Avenue Trees. It is far better to embellish your vacant spots, borders and avenues with trees that produce a crop rather than trees of a purely ornamental nature. The Nut Family of Trees are admirably adapted for this purpose, increasing your income over and above your regular returns from your crop proper.

Citrus and Tropical Fruits

ORANGE AND LEMON

Little need be said here of the citrus industry of California. Usually the planter of citrus trees is familiar with local prevailing conditions and has a comprehensive knowledge of his needs. However, a few suggestions will be of service to intending planters. We advise a greater planting of the Pomelo or Grape Fruit along our foothill sections. Fruit equal to the best grown in Florida can be produced in our "dry bog" soils; the same criticism applies to the Valencia Late variety of orange tree. Trees of both should be budded on the Florida sour seedling stock. The lemon requires a looser soil

and should be planted only in sections practically frostless. The Washington Navel orange is more universally planted; the early ripening of this fruit renders it less susceptible to damage from frost than some of the other types. We offer the following varieties, all being of our own growing and propagation from buds taken from old and reliable bearing trees.

ORANGES

Golden Nugget Navel. (New.) Oblong; good size; deliciously sweet; seedless. November to March.

Kumquat. Dwarf of Citrus tribe; golden yellow fruit about the size of a gooseberry. Suitable for a pot-plant. Blooms freely. May to July.

Mediterranean Sweet. Large; pulp solid and few seeds; ripens late. February.

Navelencia. (New.) Ripens sixty days after Washington; equal to the very best. April to June.

Ruby Blood. Medium; very smooth; pulp rich, juicy and melting. January to April.

Satsuma. (Unshu, Oonshiu.) Deep yellow; flesh very tender, juicy; entirely seedless. October to December.

St. Michael. Small; round; firm; thin skin; pulp juicy and very sweet. February.

Tangerine. (Dancy's.) Medium size; very sweet; rind thin and separating readily. March.

Thomson's Improved Navel. Medium size; very smooth and thin; pulp juicy. Two weeks earlier than Washington Navel. November to January.

Valencia Late. The leading spring and summer shipping orange. Fruit large, oblong, not unlike the Paper Rind St. Michael in color and texture; ripens late, and keeps its fine qualities late into the summer months. Desirable in localities not subject to late frosts. May to October.

Washington Navel. In California it has reached its highest stage of perfection and stands in the lead of all other varieties for its large size, lusciousness and sweetness of pulp. The most extensively planted variety on the market. November to March. This is the finest shipping orange known to commerce the world over. Its firm texture, fine flavor and "standing" qualities render its shipment to European markets not only feasible, but profitable.



Valencia Late Tree

LIMES

Bearss Seedless. Very large; seedless; very juicy, with pronounced acidity. One of the best in cultivation. Hardy, enormously productive, and matures fruit the year round.



Picking oranges in F. H. Wilson's Smith Mountain orange grove

Mexican. Largely used in California for hedges; fruit large and excellent.

Tahiti. Strong grower; fruit very large, but coarse and of inferior quality.



Marsh's Seedless Pomelo

LEMONS

Eureka. Medium size; sweet; smooth, glossy; abundant acid and very little rag. Very popular with growers on account of its heavy summer crop, maturing when Lemons are in greatest demand.



The Eureka Lemon

Lisbon. Medium size; sweet rind and very strong acid; few seeds; a prolific bearer. Very hardy.

Villa Franca. Oblong; rind thin, without any trace of bitterness; pulp acid, juicy, nearly seedless. A fine commercial variety.

POMELOS OR GRAPE FRUIT

Marsh's Seedless. Medium; skin very smooth, glossy, lemon-yellow color; pulp juicy, with very little rag. The finest variety of Pomelo. The fruit will hang on the trees till late in September.

Triumph. Medium size; peel smooth, clear, thin, and fine-grained; very heavy. One of the best.

AVOCADO

Alligator Pear. (*Persea gratissima*.) Is a native of the American tropics. Is but slightly grown in the United States. Usually a taste for the fruit has to be acquired. When a taste is once acquired people often become excessively fond of it. Fruits vary in size from 1½ to 5 inches in length. In color the fruit ranges from green to purple. Trees grow from 25 to 30 feet in height.

LOQUAT

The fruit of the improved types of Loquat is large and of fine flavor, and must not be compared to the ordinary varieties with large pit and little pulp. Our sorts are of the best.

Seedling Loquat. Trees grown from seed taken from best budded sorts. Fruit from seedlings vary, however, from parent many times. However, the Seedling Loquat is very hardy and ornamental.

BUDDED VARIETIES.

Advance. Very large; deep lemon-yellow; flesh firm, juicy and sweet. May.

Premier. Large; lemon-yellow; flesh melting, juicy and sweet. Early May.

Victor. Golden yellow fruit, slightly vinous but quite sweet; fine for preserves and jellies.

PERSIMMONS

Dai-Dai-Maru. Very large; light yellow; flesh delicious, firm, juicy. September.

Hachiya. Very large; conical; bright red with dark blotches; flesh deep yellow, soft and jelly-like when ripe. One of the best. September.

Tsuru-No-Ko. Medium; bright orange-red; very sweet and juicy. November.

Tane-Nashi. Very large; bright red; flesh yellow; seedless. A good market variety of fine quality. Vigorous grower and heavy bearer. September.

Yemon. Large; dull red; flesh deep yellow; seedless. When fully ripened, one of the most delicious Persimmons. November.

POMEGRANATES

Paper-Shell. Very large; skin thin; pale yellow, with crimson cheek.

Spanish Ruby. Fruit large, with sweet, juicy pulp; ripens in September.

Wonderful. The largest and most attractive of all. Valuable for shipment. Ripens early. Pulp a rich garnet color, with an abundance of juice, dark as port wine; exquisite flavor. October.

Raisin, Wine and Table Grapes

RAISIN, WINE, TABLE GRAPES

We grow in quantities the commercial varieties of grapes and we are prepared to supply Table, Wine and Raisin Grape-vines in carload lots.

FOREIGN TABLE AND SHIPPING

Black Ferrera. Large; black, with violet bloom; flesh sweet; valuable for shipping. Late September.

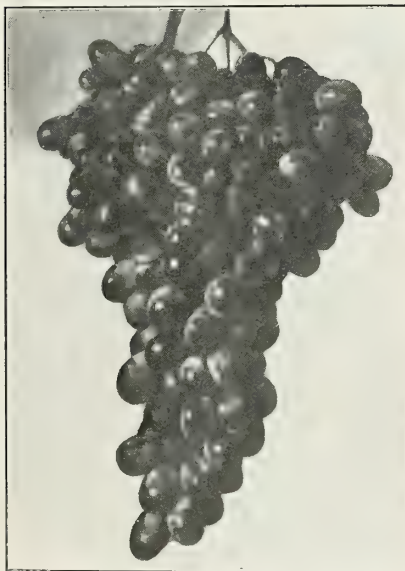
Black Morocco. Very large; black; flesh firm, juicy, sweet and crackling. November.

Black Cornichon. (Red Cornichon.) Bunches long; berries long; skin thick and dark. October.

Black Hamburg. Large; round; coal-black; Black Muscat or Muscat Hamburg; flesh sweet and juicy. Late September.

Chasselas de Fontainebleau. (White Sweet-water.) Medium size; round; greenish yellow; pulp juicy, sweet. Late July.

Dattier de Beyrouth. (Rosaki.) The most popular and best grape introduced from Europe in recent years. Bunches are large and the berries are loose, very large, somewhat oval, and of a beautiful golden amber color. Very juicy. Fine table, shipping and raisin grape. Ripens two weeks earlier than the Malaga.



Tokay

Emperor. Large; oblong; deep rose; one of the most profitable market Grapes. November.

Flame Tokay. Large; pale red covered with bloom; flesh firm, sweet. September.

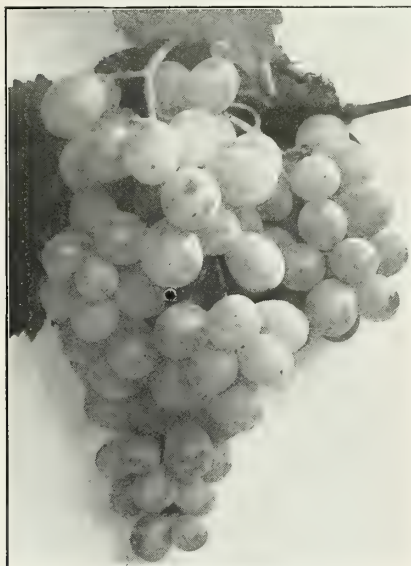
Gros Colman. As large as Damson Plums; skin thin; very dark, covered with bloom; flesh firm, with a pleasant vinous flavor. November.

Lady Finger. Rare, highly esteemed for table use. Late September.

Malaga. Very large; oval; yellowish green; fleshy; one of the best shipping Grapes. August.

Rose of Peru. Large; fruit round, highly esteemed as a market variety. October.

Sabal Kauski. Large; coppery red; bunches often weigh eight pounds. September.



The Muscat Raisin Grape

New Varieties

Ohanes d'Almeria. Bunches large; berries a beautiful golden color and of excellent flavor; long distance shipper. Principal importations from Spain, in drums, are of this variety. November.

Gros Guillaume. This variety is of recent introduction. Of the black types this is the show fruit of them all. Bunches of medium size but berries are as large as Damson Plums. When used for table decorations the covering of bloom makes them look as if molded in wax. Excellent flavor and will keep until middle of October. Suitable for trellises, being a vigorous grower. Ripe middle of September.

Maraville de Malaga. Bunches long and loose. In shape and size the berries are nearly identical with the White Malaga; has a coloring of red which is later modified with a bluish tint; a good long-distance shipper. Ripe in September.

Olivette de Vendemian. Bears a close resemblance to the Ohanes d'Almeria but with this difference: vine a stronger grower, bunches and berries larger and ripen a month earlier. October.

Muscattello Fino. (Black Muscat.) An excellent table grape. Berries medium large, skin well colored, thin but tough; flesh juicy with delicate Muscat flavor. September.

FOREIGN WINE GRAPES

Alicante Bouschet. Red; gives a very superior wine; bright in color. September.

Burger. German; produces a light, white wine of excellent quality. September.

Carignan. Medium, slightly oblong; makes a superior type of red wine. September.

Fehér Zagos. Very productive in sandy and heavy soils; greenish; a valuable sherry Grape. September.

Grenache. Heavy producer in the interior; makes an excellent claret. September.

Mission. Berries medium, round, purple-black; sweet and delicious. September.

Petit Bouschet. Medium; black; red pulp; largely used for blending clarets. September.

Petit Syrah. (Serine.) Medium; black; one of the best of the claret types. September.

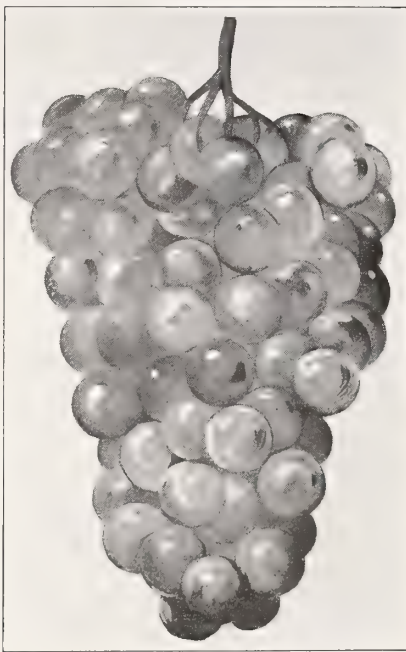
Zinfandel. Round; dark purple; most extensively planted in California for claret. September.

AMERICAN GRAPES

Agawan. One of the best red varieties; large; pulp tender, sweet. August.

Catawba. Coppery red, becoming purplish when well ripened; vinous and rich. September.

Concord. Bunch and berry very large; blue-black; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender. August.



The Concord Grape

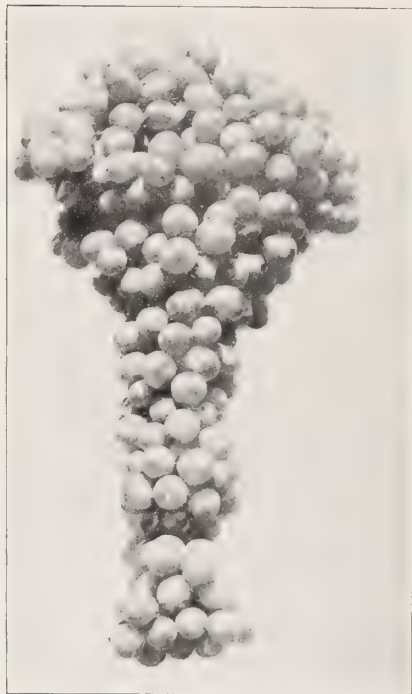
Goethe. Berry large; skin yellowish green; flesh tender, sweet and delicious. Late September.

Isabella. Berries black; oval, juicy and sweet with distinct musky flavor. September.

Moore's Diamond. Large; greenish white; juicy and almost without pulp; few seeds. September.

Moore's Early. Very large; black, resembling Concord; ten days earlier. August.

Niagara. Pale yellow; flesh tender and sweet; one of the best whites. September.



Thompson's Seedless Grape

Pierce. (Isabella Regia.) Of extraordinary size and exceedingly sweet. Late September.

Woodruff. Very large, red and attractive and of very good quality. September.

Worden. Bunch and berry large; black; compact; handsome; a fine table Grape. August.

Campbell's Early. Extremely early; promises to be one of the best new American Grapes of recent introduction; bunch and berry large and glossy black with blue bloom, very sweet and juicy. August.

RAISIN GRAPES

Muscat. The variety so extensively planted for raisins. This is the famous raisin Grape of commerce. It is also a good table variety and highly prized for its exquisite flavor. September.

Sultana. Small; amber colored; seedless; makes fine seedless raisins. August.

Thompson's Seedless. Very large; greenish yellow; firm, oval, seedless; prized for shipping and raisins.

Zante Currant. (Black Corinth.) Bunches medium, berries small, seedless, thin skin, black. This is the variety producing the currant of commerce. Imported from Greece under the name of "Zante Currant." August.

We make our cuttings from established vineyards, and those entirely free from disease, insuring healthy stock in every particular. Send in a list of your wants for quotations.

The Berry Fruits

The berries or small bush fruits, the blackberry, dewberry, raspberry, loganberry, currant and gooseberry are all too well known to make necessary an introductory note calling attention to their merit. Thriving successfully almost everywhere, yielding bountiful crops with little or no attention, yet responding quickly to good care, they should without fail go into every home garden in sufficient quantity to supply the family with fresh fruit during the season, with enough left over for canning and preserving purposes.

BLACKBERRIES—STANDARD VARIETIES

Crandall's Early-Everbearing. Large and firm.

Erie. Largest size; coal black.

Evergreen. Large; black. July to November.

Kittatinny. Large; conical; juicy, sweet, excellent.

Lawton. Large; ripens late; very productive.

Wilson's Junior. Large; black; very productive.



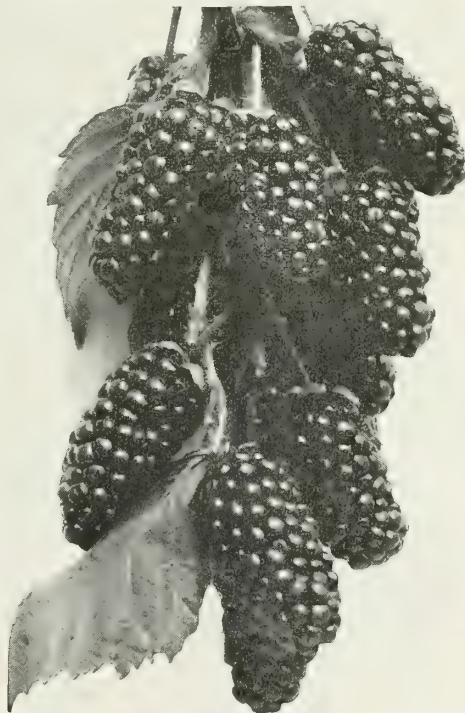
The Loganberry

LOGANBERRY

The fruit is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, dark red; as large as the largest blackberry, and partakes of the flavor of both the blackberry and raspberry; excellent for the table, eaten raw or stewed, and makes a fine jelly or jam. Ripe in May.

PHENOMENAL BERRY

Originated by Luther Burbank; berries grow in clusters of from 5 to 10 and are somewhat larger than the Loganberry, to which it has a close resemblance.



Mammoth Blackberry

MAMMOTH BLACKBERRY

Supposed to be a cross between the wild Blackberry of California and the Crandall's Early. Deep red; enormously productive and exceedingly early; fruit enormous in size.

HIMALAYA BLACKBERRY

Imported originally from the Himalaya mountains by Luther Burbank. It is a remarkable grower, canes growing 40 feet in a single season; an enormous bearer, and a good shipper; berry round, very few seeds and with almost no core.

DEWBERRY

Gardena. Large; glossy black; delicious; heavy bearer. Middle of May.

Lucretia. Very large; glossy black; luscious. May.

RASPBERRY

Cuthbert. Large; rich crimson; good shipper.

Golden Queen. Large; golden yellow; fine quality.

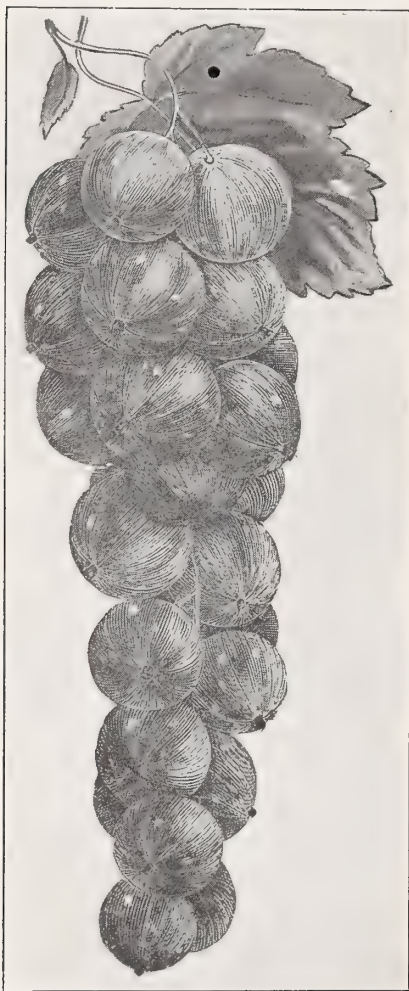
Gregg. Standard blackcap; productive and hardy; occupies the same position among blackcaps as Cuthbert among the red sorts.

Hansell. Bright crimson; productive; very early.

Marlboro. Very large; bright scarlet; excellent.

Mammoth Cluster. Blackcap; of high quality.

Souhegan. One of the most valuable of the blacks; very large; early.



White Grape Currant

CURRENTS

Black Naples. Very large and black.

Cherry. Very large; deep red.

Fay's Prolific. Bright red; very sweet.

La Versailles. Large size; bright red.

White Grape. Large; yellowish white.

GOOSEBERRIES

Downing. Good size; whitish green; good.

Oregon Champion. Very large; brownish red.

Smith's Improved. Quite large; light green.



The Wilson Strawberry

STRAWBERRIES

Brandywine. Large; roundish; conical; flesh firm; a valuable medium to late variety.

Jessie. Large; handsome; roundish; conical; dark red; plant vigorous and productive.

Marshall. Very large; dark rich crimson; quality good; firm.

Wilson. One of the best all-purpose berries; very large, roundish; dark, rich crimson; quality good, firm; a good market sort.

Esculent Roots

ASPARAGUS

Conover's Colossal. A standard kind of first quality; tender and highly flavored.

Palmetto. A valuable variety, producing enormous and delicious sprouts.

RHUBARB

Myatt's Linnaeus. Large; early; tender and fine.

Burbank's Crimson Winter. Pale, greenish crimson; especially adapted to the long seasons of California.

HOP ROOTS

Very valuable commercially and useful as a shade vine to be planted on fences, around porches and any place where a quick-growing vine is desired.

Ornamental Department



A Wistaria-covered arbor on the Wilson home place

Evergreen and Deciduous Trees

In California, where there is such a scarcity of native trees, especially in the middle and southern parts, it is necessary to plant shade trees. The first cost of these is not great, and the after attention, until they are old enough to care for themselves, should be a pleasure to those who have planted them. For roadside planting we particularly recommend the following: Black Walnut, Catalpa, Elm, Maple, Poplar and Sycamore.

DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES

Albizzia Julibrissin. Feathery foliage; pink feathery flowers.

Alder, European (*Alnus glutinosa*). A rapid-growing tree, well adapted to moist situations.

Almond, Double White (*Amygdalus Davidiana* alba). First tree to bloom in the spring. Double white flowers appearing before the leaves.

Ash, American White. Broad, round head and dense foliage.

Bald Cypress. A deciduous coniferous tree of slender habit.

Beech (*Fagus*). Among the most beautiful of deciduous trees, with rich, glossy foliage. Do best in a cool, damp climate.

European (*F. sylvatica*). Compact head with foliage of deep, dark, glossy green.

Birch, European White (*Betula alba*). A rapid-growing tree with silvery white bark, and slender, drooping branches.

Bird Cherry (*Cerasus padus*). Wide-spreading tree with long racemes of white flowers in spring and bearing a small black fruit, resembling wild cherries.

Paper Mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*). A fine tree for city streets; of rapid growth and forming a compact head. Remarkable for its cylindrical catkins.

Catalpa. Highly ornamental trees with large, bright green foliage and beautiful white flowers in showy panicles.

Catalpa speciosa. Bean Tree. 40 to 60 feet. Bears the most showy flowers, probably, of all our native ornamental trees.

Elm, Cork Bark. Very desirable for streets and avenues; young branches very corky.

Elm, English, or French. An erect tree of rapid compact growth, with dark green foliage.

Elm, Huntingdon. Very erect habit; bark smooth; one of the finest.

Empress Tree (*Paulownia imperialis*). A rapid-growing tropical-looking tree, with enormous round leaves and large clusters of purple flowers in spring.

Honey Locust, Common. Striking ornamental tree, with finely pinnate, glossy green foliage; greenish flowers and bean-like pods. As an avenue tree it is very picturesque.

Hop Tree (*Ptelea trifoliata*). A small tree, with short spreading branches and glossy green foliage. Flowers small, greenish white, followed in the fall by wafer-like fruits.

Horse Chestnut, European (*Asculus hippocastanum*). Showy foliage and white flowers in upright panicles.

Judas Tree (*Cercis*). Striking ornamental tree loaded with a mass of pea-shaped pink blossoms in early spring.

Kentucky Coffee Tree (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*). An ornamental, hardy tree with rough bark, blunt, cane-like branches and bright yellow fragrant flowers.

Koelreuteria paniculata (Varnish tree). Small tree; glossy divided foliage; yellow flowers. Fine for lawns.

Linden, American. Shapely trees, with large, handsome foliage.

Locust, Black (*Robinia pseudacacia*). A good timber tree of very rapid growth. Flowers white.

Pink-Flowering (*R. decaisneana*). A vigorous straggling grower with pink flowers; very ornamental.

Rose-Flowering (*R. hispida*). Dwarf-growing bristling branches; beautiful rose-colored flowers.

Umbrella (*R. Bessoniana*). The most ornamental locust, with compact round head, making a fine shade tree; nearly thornless.

Maple, Ash-Leaved. Large, fine spreading tree of rapid growth; foliage ash-like; a fine avenue tree.

Maple, California, or Large-Leaved. Vigorous growing, with large, dark green, lustrous leaves.

Maple, Norway (*A. platanoides*). Large and handsome; deep green foliage and compact growth. A valuable avenue tree for interior valleys.

Magnolia, Cucumber Tree (*Magnolia acuminata*). Pyramidal tree; large leaves and yellowish white flowers.

Maidenhair Tree (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). Foliage fern-like, yellowish-green, curiously lobed, resembling maidenhair fern.

Mountain Ash (*Sorbus*). These very ornamental trees all have handsome foliage, turning orange-red in the fall. The scarlet fruit often remain all winter.

Mulberry, Downing's Everbearing (*Morus rubra*). A rapid grower and valuable as a shade tree; produces good fruit.

New American. A vigorous grower, with fine, large leaves and producing large black fruit.

Persian, or English. A slow-growing variety producing the largest and finest fruit of all Mulberries; very productive.

Russian. Of spreading habit and rapid growth. Valuable for timber.

Mulberry, White. Medium-sized, glossy green foliage; fruit small, pale white.

Oak, English (*Quercus pedunculata*). Of low, spreading growth; leaves dark green, fading to yellow and russet-brown in autumn.

Oak, Valley. One of the great and striking trees of California, with wide-spreading and slender, drooping branches. Thrives in open fertile valleys.



European Sycamore

Peach, Flowering. (*Persica*.) They blossom in April and the branches are covered with a mass of beautiful highly colored flowers.

Plum, Flowering. (*Prunus*.) Medium-sized trees, used very effectively in grouping with other trees and shrubs.



Texas Umbrella

Poplars, Balm of Gilead. A handsome, tall tree with spreading branches.

Poplars, Carolina. Very rapid grower. Valuable for avenue planting.

Poplars, Lombardy. Erect-growing tree with a tall, spiry-like form.

Sycamore, European. Erect-growing tree, with bright green foliage and beautifully mottled trunk.

Texas Umbrella. One of the handsomest shade trees of umbrella form; shade very dense; foliage bright dark green.

Thorn, English Hawthorn (*C. monogyna*). Small tree with spreading, spiny branches; flowers single white; fruit scarlet.

Tulip. Has light green, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and greenish yellow, tulip-shaped flowers.

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES

Cherry, Japanese Weeping Flowering (*Cerasus Japonica rosea pendula*). A graceful tree, covered in spring with blossoms before the leaves appear.

Birch, Cut-Leaved Weeping (*Betula alba pendula laciniata*). Has a silvery white bark and slender drooping branches with deeply lacinated foliage.

Elm, Camperdown Weeping. Vigorous branches; forming a roof-like head.

Mulberry, Teas' Weeping. A very graceful weeping tree, with long slender branches, drooping to the ground parallel to the stem.

Willow, Common. The well-known Weeping Willow.

Willow, Golden (*Salix vitellina aurea*). A handsome tree, branches golden yellow.



Tea's Weeping Mulberry

EVERGREEN SHADE TREES

The Evergreens embrace some of the most beautiful trees and shrubs in cultivation. With a variety of climates such as are prevalent on the Pacific Coast, nearly every evergreen tree or shrub can be successfully grown. They are invaluable as screens against objectionable objects, windbreaks and hedges. The evergreen has made possible some of the most enchanting results in ornamental planting.

Yellow Wood (*Cladrastis tinctoria*). One of the finest American trees; foliage of a light green color; flowers pea-shaped, white, sweet-scented, appearing in May in great profusion.

Cryptomeria Japonica (Japan Cedar). Large, elongated, pyramidal tree, with straight, slender, tapering trunk; fern-like, upward spreading branches.

Casuarina (The Beefwoods). Native of Australia; extremely hardy, of reddish color, hence the name. A valuable tree for the coast as well as for the interior. Fine for avenues and hedges. Requires heavy pruning.



Acacia Dealbata

ACACIAS.

Dealbata. (Silver Wattle.) A rapid-growing tree, feathery foliage; golden yellow flowers in February.

Decurrens. (Green Wattle.) One of the best for parks or avenues; leaves feathery dark green; flowers whitish yellow; appearing in May.

Floribunda. A beautiful street tree of pendulous habit; long, narrow leaves and bright yellow flowers.

Latifolia. Of spreading habit; valuable for grouping; long, glossy green leaves; flowers golden yellow.

Melanoxylon. (Australian Black Wood.) A strong grower; one of the best for parks and street ornamentation.

Mollissima. (Black Wattle.) One of the finest, foliage feathery, dark green; flowers yellow, appearing in early spring.

ARAUCARIAS

Araucaria Bidwillii. (Bunya Bunya Tree.) A magnificent tree; branches in regular whorls, closely set with spiny, deep green leaves; handsome for lawn, and by far the finest and most attractive of all evergreen trees.

Araucaria Excelsa. (Norfolk Island Pine.) One of the handsomest of all trees; pyramidal in form and very symmetrical; very desirable for interior decoration; not adapted to outdoor culture in the warm interior valleys.

Arborvitae. (Thuja.) The Thuyas are all of regular, symmetrical habit. They are roundish, pyramidal, and are well suited for massing or borders, also for hedges and windbreaks. We grow all leading varieties, including the Plain Green, Evergolden and Golden Tipped. Splendid for lawn decorations and also as specimen tub plants.

California Laurel, or Bay Tree. A very rapid-growing tree, with glossy, oblong leaves and foliage emitting an agreeable perfume.

California Big Tree. (*Sequoia gigantea*.) A magnificent park, avenue or specimen tree, of pyramidal form; lower branches sweeping ground. Foliage bluish green, completely covering the branches. This is the "Big Tree of California."



California Redwood

California Redwood. (*Sequoia sempervirens*.) A valuable ornamental tree, of rapid growth and of a tapering pyramidal habit. Leaves dark green with two pale bands beneath. This tree sometimes attains a height of from two to four hundred feet, with a diameter of ten to twenty-five feet.

Camphor Tree. (*Camphora officinalis*.) A most symmetrical, ornamental tree, thriving in poor soil; foliage bright green. Well adapted for lawn and avenue planting.

Cedrus Atlantica. (Mount Atlas Cedar.) A large and stately tree and very hardy; similar to *Cedrus Deodara*, but foliage more compact and of a darker green.

Cedrus Deodara. (Himalayan, or Deodar Cedar.) The Great Cedar of the Himalaya mountains. A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading; perfectly adapted to this climate.

Cypress Lawsoniana. These are exceedingly valuable trees; habit of growth varies according to sub-varieties—some are very compact, others drooping or pyramidal; foliage ranging from dark green to glaucous and golden tints. Height, 10 to 30 feet.

Cypress Macrocarpa. (Monterey.) One of California's famous trees; foliage grayish green; desirable for hedges.

EUCALYPTUS (GUM TREES)

There is no doubt in our mind but that the Eucalyptus is destined to become the forest tree for this State, just as the Redwood and Big tree have been in the past. They are all natives of Australia, the climate of which in many respects is similar

to our own. The rapidity of growth, the durability of the timber and adaptability to almost any California climate or soil are recommendations which appeal forcibly.

In addition to being wood and timber producers, many varieties are ideal for avenue planting.

Corynocalyx. Beautiful, upright grower; distinct, bright, shiny leaves; timber very durable. A graceful avenue tree.

Crebra. (Narrow-Leaved Iron Bark.) Extremely hardy; stands great extremes of heat. Wood hard, elastic, very heavy.

Globulus. (Blue Gum.) Broad, bluish leaves when young. More extensively planted than any other variety; wood when polished resembles hickory. Valuable for wagon work, bridges, tool-handles, insulator pins, and as firewood.

Robusta. (Swamp Mahogany.) Well adapted to low ground; foliage deep, glossy green; large clusters of white flowers in fall and winter make it desirable for bee-keepers.



Eucalyptus Globulus

Rostrata. (Red Gum.) A remarkably rapid grower. Wood takes a handsome finish and is desirable for interiors. Called "Red Mahogany" by the trade. Valuable for ties, fence-posts, piles, etc.

Rudis. An excellent avenue tree, of very rapid growth, and withstands both heat and cold. Wood hard and close-grained. Has been grown extensively around Fresno and its entire suitability to thrive in Arizona and similar places is well established.

Tereticornis. (Forest Red Gum.) Fully as rapid a grower as the *Rostrata*; timber somewhat more durable. Said by some Australian authorities to lead as a commercial timber.

Viminalis. (Manna Gum.) Very hardy; of rapid growth; a fine avenue tree, with long, graceful, festoon-like branches. Possesses a number of distinct advantages, among them its notable hardiness and resistance to winds. The timber is not so strong as that of certain other species, but is nevertheless good for various purposes, such as building materials, fence rails, etc.

Ficus elastica. (Rubber Tree.) Popular for indoor decoration; leaves large, dark, glossy green above, yellowish beneath. Has a habit of staying bright and attractive even when neglected; is hardly practicable outdoors except along southern coasts.

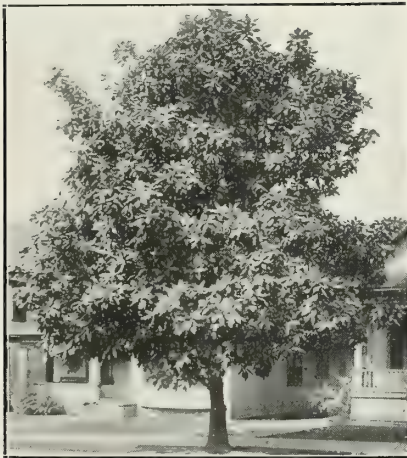
Grevillea robusta. (Silk Oak.) Very graceful fern-like leaves; of rapid growth; covered with bronze-yellow flowers in early summer. Resists drought; one of the most stately for avenue and lawn.

Holly aquifolium. (English or European Holly.) Leaves of intense deep shiny green, with undulating spine-tipped margins. Berries bright scarlet, which, combined with the glossy green leaves, make this a conspicuous plant for winter effect.

Juniper (*Juniperus*). Hardy and ornamental; of pyramidal or columnar habit; for hedges and windbreaks.

Libocedrus (Insense Cedar). A valuable park and lawn tree, of pyramidal form; foliage bright green.

Magnolia grandiflora. (Southern Magnolia.) This is the grandest of all broad-leaved evergreen trees. It is a native of the middle sections of the Southern States and succeeds best in a rich soil. Nothing more conspicuous can be seen amongst evergreens when its large white flowers are fully expanded. Their period of blooming August.



Magnolia Grandiflora

Parkinsonia aculeata (Jerusalem Thorn). A rare and beautiful thorny tree, with needle-like leaves; feathery, drooping branches and yellowish flowers. Suitable for lawns.

Pine (*Pinus*). An important timber tree; usually tall, spreading, pyramidal or round-topped. Valuable for parks, gardens and massing.

Austriaca (Austrian Pine). Robust, hardy, spreading; leaves rigid, dark green; thrives in exposed situations.

Insignis (Monterey Pine). Leaves slender and dark green. Well adapted to coast regions.

Pepper Tree. (*Schinus Molle*.) A most picturesque park, avenue or shade tree; feathery foliage, yellowish white blossoms, followed by rose-colored or deep red berries. Popular throughout Southern California as a street and roadside tree.

Retinospora ericoides (Japanese Cypress). Dwarf; foliage bright green above glaucous beneath; ruddy in winter.

Sterculia or Brachychiton. Of pyramidal habit, with large, light green, deeply lobed, maple-like leaves. This is a very popular and desirable tree for street and lawn and also as single specimens.



Sterculia diversifolia

Sterculia diversifolia. (Victorian Bottle Tree.) A magnificent avenue tree with graceful tapering trunk. Foliage bright glossy green, deeply lobed; shape changes throughout the season.

Sterculia populneum. (Poplar-Leaved.) Similar to preceding; leaves poplar-shaped. Attains a height of 60 feet; foliage unvarying in form.

SPRUCES AND FIRS (ABIES)

In habit of growth the Spruces are very similar to the Firs, but the branches stand out from so closely together. Distinguished from the Firs mainly by their drooping cones and linear flat leaves on the upper side of the branches; the Firs have their needles short and scattered all around the branches.

Alba. (White Spruce.) Foliage silvery gray; strong aromatic odor when bruised.

Douglasii. (Douglas Spruce.) A rapid growing native tree of symmetrical habit.

Torreya Californica. (California Nutmeg.) A handsome Yew-like tree, with nut resembling nutmeg.

Yew. (*Taxus*.) Very desirable for park planting; densely clothed with dark green. Wood heavy, hard, close-grained, strong, elastic, reddish; highly valued for cabinet-making.

Evergreen and Deciduous Shrubs

Evergreen shrubs cover a wide range of selection in producing most pleasing effects. Groups of evergreen shrubs add wonderfully to appearance of the gardens in winter as they are continually green. No garden is altogether satisfactory without some provision for the evergreens. The following are especially adapted to soil and climatic conditions prevailing in the San Joaquin Valley, and the warmer regions of the Coast.

Abelia grandiflora. (Hybrid Abelia.) Of straggling growth; small, whitish pink, fragrant, tube-like flowers.

Aralia payrifera. (Rice Paper Plant.) Small tree or shrub; leaves large, deeply lobed, light green above, downy beneath.

Aucuba Japonica. (Japanese Laurel.) Leaves large, distinctly speckled with golden yellow.

Azara microphylla. A graceful shrub, with dark shining green leaves; flowers greenish yellow, succeeded by orange-colored berries.

Arbutus Unedo. (Strawberry Tree.) Foliage dark green; blooms in fall and matures edible fruits, identical in appearance with strawberries.



Cerasus Integrifolia

Box (Buxus). Shrubs of dense, rather slow growth, with shining foliage; valuable for grouping, lawn decoration and hedge purposes.

Camelia Japonica. Beautiful winter-flowering evergreens, with dark glossy green foliage and magnificent waxy flowers of various colors.

Camelia Double Pink. Blooms early, one of the best.

Camelia Double Red. Flowers very double, large size; beautiful red.

Camelia Double Red and White. Flowers double red, striped white; free flowering.

Camelia Double White. Produces abundance of large, pure white, double flowers.

Christmas Berry. Native of California; white flowers and clusters of deep red berries, persisting until February.

Cherry, California Evergreen (Cerasus ilicifolia). Shrub or small tree with brilliant foliage, lighter than Holly; flowers white; fruit purplish or blackish.

Broad-leaved (C. integrifolia). Similar to preceding; leaves larger, with few spines; flowers more numerous and the fruit much larger.

Choisya ternata (Mexican Orange). Low-growing shrub; glossy, bright green, fragrant leaves and abundant, snowy, sweet-scented flowers during the entire season.

Datura arborea (Angel's Trumpet). Large shrub or tree; leaves 6 to 12 inches long, covered with fine "powder." Flowers creamy white, trumpet-shaped, 7 to 8 inches long, with a muck-like odor. Blooms all summer.

Diosma ericoides (Breath of Heaven). Foliage heath-like; agreeably fragrant; flowers white, small, star-shaped; used in floral work. Plant hardy; very easily grown.

Duranta Plumeri (Golden Dew Drop). Blue Flowers, oddly striped in great profusion all summer, followed by yellow berries.

Daphne odora. (White Flowering.) Low-growing; dark, glossy foliage and very fragrant white flowers in winter.

Eleagnus reflexa pungens (Bronze Oleaster). Spreading shrub, bronzy brown branches; leaves glossy green above and silvery beneath.

Eseallonia Montevicensis. Erect bush, cylindrical branches; roundish, dark glossy leaves; flowers white, all summer.

Rosea. In general, same as preceding; flowers light pink.

Euonymus Japonicus. (Evergreen Euonymus.) Dense, upright; leaves dark, lustrous green; valuable for specimens or hedges.

Japonicus, Duc d'Anjou. (Golden-blotched Euonymus.) Foliage light green, outer edges variegated, broad, golden yellow band.

Japonicus aureus. (Golden-leaved Euonymus.) Prized for its mottled, golden foliage.

Laurel, English. Broad, shining leaves; great clusters of creamy white flowers; purple berries.

Laurel. (Sweet Bay.) Upright; deep, dark green, fragrant leaves covered in fall with shiny black berries. May be pruned or cropped into various shapes.

Laurustinus. (Viburnum Tinus.) Abundance of white flowers in winter; fine hedge plant.

Mahonia aquifolium (Oregon Grape). Shining, purplish, prickly leaves; bright yellow flowers; berries blue-black.

Manzanita. (*Arctostaphylos glauca*.) Shrub or small tree. Wood extremely hard. Native mountain regions.

Myrtle. (*Myrtle communis*.) Dwarf shrub; lustrous green leaves; fragrant, white flowers.



Laurel

Microphylla. (Small-leaved Myrtle.) Small dark green foliage, set closely along branches. Fine ornamental shrub.

Oleander. One of the finest evergreen shrubs grown. The Oleander flowers from June until October. Very ornamental for roadside and avenue planting. We can supply White, Red and Pink, both Single and Double flowering.

Photinia serrulata. Has glossy green leaves, beautifully tinted in winter; flowers small, white; bright red berries.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Althea, or Rose Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*). Of the easiest cultivation and with their large delicately hued, bell-shaped flowers appearing very profusely during the summer months.

Aralia Spinosa (Hercules' Club). A fine native variety, with large, doubly and triply pinnated leaves and large clusters of flowers.

Crape Myrtle, Pink. Flowers pink; very free blooming. One of the prettiest flowering shrubs grown.

Crape Myrtle, White. Flowers white, not so hardy as the pink.

Cherry, Flowering (*Cerasus*).

Double Pink.

Double White.

Cherry, Japanese Weeping Flowering (*Cerasus Japonica rosea pendula*). A graceful tree, covered in spring with blossoms before the leaves appear.

Dogwood, Red Osier (*Cornus sanguinea*). Purplish branches and greenish white flowers, followed by small, black berries.

Erythrian crista-galli (Coral Plant). The flowers are bright brilliant crimson color, like immense peas. Flowers profusely from early spring till late in fall.

Hydrangea Paniculata grandiflora. Immense heads, cream-colored in bud, pure white when fully open, changing to pink and bronze with age.

Lemon Verbena. The old-fashioned, favorite shrub, with long, narrow, pointed leaves which emit a delightful fragrance.

Lilac, Common Purple. An old favorite; very fragrant.

Lilac, Common White. Similar to preceding with white flowers.

Ligustrum (Deciduous Privets). Good for hedges.

California (*Ovaliflorum*). A pyramidal shrub, with bright green, narrow leaves; producing white flowers in June.

Poinciana Gilliesii (Bird of Paradise). Adapts itself to the poorest soils. Flowers light yellow, pea-shaped, 2 inches long, with brilliant protruding red stamens, appearing all summer.

Pomegranate (*Punica*). These fine shrubs do particularly well in California; flowers are very double and appear all through the season, followed by brilliant, showy fruits.

Quince (*Cydonia*). The first shrubs to blossom in the spring; the blossoms appearing before the leaves.

Rhodotypos kerrioides (White Kerria). Has deeply veined leaves and white flowers, followed in fall by small, black berries.



Myrtus microphylla. Small-leaved Myrtle

Snowball, Common. Produces an abundance of pure white, globular flowers in May and June.

Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos*).

Racemosus. Has small pink flowers and large white berries which hang in clusters the greater part of the winter.

Tamarix (Tamarisk). Elegant, fine-flowering and handsome foliage plant; thrives in all soils. One of the best plants for subduing shifting sands.

Vitex agnus castus (Chaste Tree). A small tree with palmate leaves, scented like lavender. Pale lilac flowers.

Wiegela (Diervilla).

Spirea. Medium-sized shrubs, embracing a wide range of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming. Of easy culture. We grow all the best varieties in assortment.

Tree Peony. Introduced from Japan, where they are very much prized. The flowers are enormous in size, numerous and gorgeous in color. Blooms in April.



Monterey Cypress hedge

The Hedge Plants

Evergreen hedges are not only objects of beauty, but they also serve a useful purpose, often taking the place of fences, and when planted with taste make handsome borders. The Monterey Cypress make an excellent windbreak for orchard and vineyard protection, especially if backed by a row of Blue Gum—*Eucalyptus globulus*.

Box, Dwarf. These beautiful compact shrubs are very suitable for low hedge or borders. The foliage is of a pleasing, bright, lustrous green color.

California Privet. Highly prized as an ornamental hedge plant. It is a vigorous grower with rich green leaves; very hardy; not particular as to soil or climate. With occasional pruning it will develop into a beautiful, compact hedge.

Euonymus Japonicus Duc d'Anjou. Golden-blotched *Euonymus*. Foliage light green, with outer edges of the leaves variegated with a broad band of golden yellow.

Euonymus Japonicus. (Evergreen *Euonymus*.) Japan. A handsome evergreen shrub of dense, upright habit, leaves dark lustrous green. A valuable plant for single specimens and for hedges. Can be trimmed in any way desired.

Ligustrum. The Evergreen Privets. Ornamental shrubs or small trees with shining green appearance.

Laurestinus. A very pretty and effective hedge plant. It blooms profusely during the winter season and at all times presents bright green leaves and small whitish flowers in terminal panicles, followed in the fall by black round berries remaining on the plant all winter. They adapt themselves to almost any situation, doing as well in the shade as in the sun. They are valuable for hedges, single specimens and for grouping.

Monterey Cypress. Beautiful hedges are grown from this native evergreen tree. It adapts itself either as a tall windbreak, or may be kept as a low hedge by frequent pruning.

Roses. What can be more beautiful than a hedge of roses? In the selection of varieties for this purpose it is important to have good growers that carry their foliage well, and that bloom well. The following are recommended as good for hedge:

Red. Agrippina, Baby Rambler, Gruss an Teplitz. **Pink.** La France.

Climbing and Trailing Plants

Well placed and carefully selected climbing vines add untold beauty to the house and garden. Their artistic appearance on the arbor, the veranda, the fence, or climbing the side of the house is such that no other treatment can produce.

Euonymus Japonicus radicans argentea marginatus (Variegated Trailing Euonymus). Light green, silver-edged foliage.

Ficus repens (Climbing Fig). Evergreen climber; small, roundish, dark green leaves; attaches itself to walls like ivy.



Ficus Repens

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. (Virginia Creeper.) A vigorous native climbing variety; leaves divided into five bright green toothed leaflets, in autumn changing to gorgeous shades of red and scarlet.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (A. Japonica, or tricuspidata); (Japan, or Boston Ivy.) A beautiful deciduous climber of very rapid growth; eminently suitable for covering brick walls, stumps, etc. One of the most beautiful and popular hardy climbers.

Bignonia grandiflora. (Tecoma; Japan Trumpet Vine.) A medium-growing climber, with large, deep orange flowers. When in full flower, very conspicuous; blooms nearly all summer. Beautiful plant when grown in clumps.

BOUGAINVILLEAS

Bougainvillea Braziliensis. Taller and with thicker leaves than Sanderiana; flowers deep rose, purple to greenish.

Glabra sanderiana. Evergreen climber; deep rosy flowers in abundance.

Clematis Jackmani. Large and intense violet-purple; free and abundant bloomer. This is the best and most popular of the large-flowering Clematis.

Decumaria barbara (Climbing Hydrangea). Showy vine; climbing by aerial rootlets; blooms freely; flowers white, fragrant.

Honeysuckle Heerotti. (Heckrott's Honeysuckle.) Flowers rose-colored on the outside, yellow in the center. A most excellent variety. Blooms continually from early spring until winter.

Honeysuckle Japonica. (L. Halleana; Japanese Honeysuckle.) A very vigorous evergreen climber; flowers white, changing to yellow, are borne in great profusion in summer, and sparingly in the autumn. Naturalized in many sections of the country. Good for trellises and ground covers.

Lonicera Chinensis. (Chinese Honeysuckle.) A showy variety, with purplish evergreen foliage, changing to greener shade at maturity. Flowers white, tinged with purple on outside.

IVY

English. Large, thick, shiny leathery leaves.

Giant. Large, roundish leaves; bright yellowish green; sometimes 8 inches broad.

Variegated. Form of "Common English Ivy." Bright green leaves, margined and blotched creamy shades.

JASMINE

Gracillimum. New evergreen Jasmine; clustered flowers pure white.

Grand Duke. Flowers large, double white, fragrant.

JASMINE—Continued

Grandiflorum. (Catalonian Jasmine.) Free-blooming flowers, pure white, star-shaped, fragrant; foliage delicate; evergreen.

Nudiflorum. (Naked-flowered Jasmine.) Drooping branches; enveloped with bright yellow flowers in winter before leaves appear.

Nudiflorum primulium. New variety; same as above, but flowers are fully double the size.

Officinale. (True Jasmine or Jessamine.) Slender-growing vine; produces abundance of snow-white, fragrant flowers all summer.

Revolutum. (Italian Yellow Jasmine.) Vigorous; rich yellow flowers all summer.

Kudzu Vine (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*). Immensely vigorous; stem grow 60 feet in one season. Flowers purple, fragrant, pea-shaped.

PASSION VINE—PASSIFLORA

Coerulea. Vigorous; hardy; flowers faintly scented, purple at bottom, white in middle, blue at ends; fruit yellowish.

Constance Elliott. Pure white, slight coloring at base of petals; very hardy.

Plumbago capensis. Flowers azure-blue, color most unique.

P. Capensis alba. Pure white, form of above.

Silk Vine. A rapid-growing, deciduous climber, with glossy green, lanceolate leaves; flowers brownish purple inside and green at the margin; blooms in August.

Smilax (*Myrsiphyllum asparagoides*). Used for wreaths, bouquets, festoons and table decoration.

WISTARIA

Chinese Purple. Flowers pea-shaped in pendulous clusters a foot long.

Chinese Double Purple. Long clusters of pale, double blue flowers.

Chinese White. Chinese variety.

THE QUEENLY ROSE

We consider the rose "A National Flower," inasmuch as it adapts itself to almost any soil and climatic condition. No garden or yard is complete without a well selected assortment of roses. We confine ourselves to growing well known varieties principally, and in ordering parties will make no mistake if they leave the selection to us, designing colors wanted and whether a climbing or bush rose is desired.

RECENT INTRODUCTION OF SUPERIOR MERIT

Betty. A superb variety, with blooms of the most exquisite coloring imaginable; copper rose of lovely tint, shaded with golden yellow at the base. The growth is strong and vigorous and well furnished with thick, leathery foliage. Buds long and pointed.

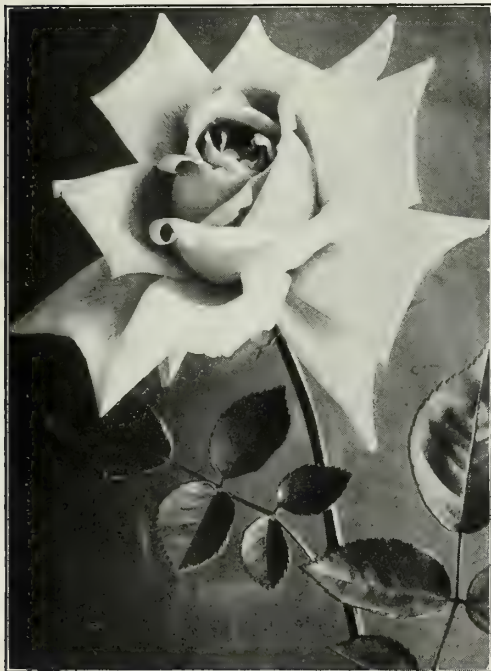
Frau Karl Druschki. One of the grandest hybrid perpetuals in existence. It produces very large, snowy white blooms and is beautiful either in the bud or fully expanded state. In its full blown state the blooms greatly resemble a snow-white paeony.

Florence Pemberton. Flowers very full, showing exceptional size when fully open. Center high and pointed, color silvery pink, deeper at the base of the petals.

Hugh Dickson. This magnificent rose received the gold medal of the National Rose Society of England, a much-coveted but difficult award to obtain. Excites admiration on account of its rich, brilliant crimson color and intense fragrance.

Joseph Hill. The interior of the bloom is an exquisite shade of golden copper, marring at the edges of the petals to salmon pink. It is a strong, vigorous grower, throwing heavy canes and an abundance of flowers, and buds of uniformly fine quality. Deliciously scented, and of unsurpassed effect as a cut flower.

J. B. Clark. One of the most vigorous growing of all red hybrid tea roses. Color deep blackish crimson, with scarlet shadings. It is an especially fine fall bloomer. The foliage on the young growth is a beautiful bronze.



Maman Cochet

Madam Leon Pain. Lovely silvery pink, shaded with salmon. Buds are much after the appearance of Prince Bulgair, but showing a much more delicate color arrangement. Growth exceedingly vigorous. It produces lavish quantities of flowers throughout the entire season.

Madam Melanie Soupert. One of the most highly prized points in a good rose in a long pointed bud. It would be difficult to find one surpassing this exquisite variety in this respect; deep yellow toned with salmon. The open bloom has much the appearance of a semi-double paeony. When fully expanded it loses the deeper bud tints and becomes quite light.

Peace. The color is a delightful lemon yellow; buds of medium length, expanding into large, broad-petaled flower of great beauty. It is as free in production as Marie Van Houtte, and when better known will occupy a premier position.

Franz Deegan. (New.) A seedling from Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Superb in form and beautiful in color. Deep orange-yellow center, merging to cream in outer petals. Throws very strong, well foliaged canes, surmounted by flowers of glorious size.

Gruss an Teplitz. The most profuse blooming, velvety crimson rose in existence, besides possessing an admirable constitution—a point lacking in most red roses. Has good, clean foliage and throws nice, strong, upright canes.

Killarney. A vigorous growing hybrid tea of recent introduction, with so many good points in its favor that it has become a standard variety. Its long, pointed buds, excellent substance and delicious odor recommend it to every lover of the rose. Color flesh pink, shaded with white and suffused pale pink.

Lady Battersea. A strikingly beautiful new rose, with long pointed buds of excellent form. Cherry blossom in color, becoming much darker in the fall and winter. Long, stiff stems, well clothed with handsome foliage.

Maman Cochet. Ideal in form, perfect in color, vigorous in growth and well covered with handsome foliage. Deep rose pink, unsurpassed for lasting qualities and now grown by the thousands as a commercial cut flower.

Madame Abel Chatenay. Produces a mass of salmon pink blooms and is especially useful as a winter bloomer. Fine either in the bud or open state, and lasts a long time after being cut.

Mrs. Benjamin Cant. A grand, new variety of a beautiful carmine rose color, shading to salmon in the center. Growth extra strong, with fine, leathery foliage. Bright, clean, and with us it never mildews. A prolific bloomer.

Madam Jean Dupuy. A superb new rose. Remarkably vigorous in growth and covered from top to bottom with very heavy, dark green, shiny foliage. Color grand in the extreme; golden-yellow center, shaded rosy yellow and broadly margined with rose.

Marquis de Querhoent. Contains all the high colors of copper salmon and golden yellow, beautifully blended. Produces very nice buds, which develop into a beautifully wavy bloom.

Madam Gabriel Luizet. The loveliest shade of pale pink to be found in roses; of pure, even tone and well brought out in its large perfect blooms.

Perle von Godesburg. A sport from Kaiserin, with all the good points of its parent. Center of flower deep yellow, merging into cream in the outer portions of the petals.



Madame Abel Chatenay

Prince of Bulgarie. A recent introduction which has grown in favor, as it has many good points to recommend it. Petals very broad and heavy. In color a superb rosy flesh. Free blooming and a strong grower.

President Carnot. Throws very heavy canes, surmounted by flowers of large size. Color shell pink, shading to white.

Souvenir de Pierre Notting. A new rose with long pointed buds, which open a large, full, perfect flower. Color light yellow, edged with rose. A hybrid of Marechal Neill and Maman Cochet.

Soleil de Or. A hybrid from Persian Yellow and contains the highest colors found in the family, all beautifully blended. Flowers are very large and globular, varying in color from gold and orange to reddish gold, shaded with nasturtium red.

White Maman Cochet. An American sport from Maman Cochet, with all the good qualities of its parent and identical with it save in color, which is pure white, daintily edged with pink.

THE OLD FAVORITES

American Beauty. Rosy crimson, shaded carmine, very sweet and a favorite forcing variety.

Agrippina. (Bourbon.) An old, well-known sort. Pretty growth; best of foliage. Very profuse bloomer; color, dark red; lasting and fragrant.

Baroness Rothschild. Very large flowers, shell pink, exquisite shape and fragrance.

Belle Siebrecht. A superb pink rose of recent introduction. The buds are long and pointed, and when half-blown the petals reflex in a graceful manner. The flowers have great substance and the petals are of heavy texture.

Bride. White, large fine buds.

Bridesmaid. Clear, bright pink; large, full, fragrant, and a constant bloomer.

Clara Watson. Blush pink; buds of fine form; a strong grower with heavy foliage; very free flowering.

Captain Christy. Deep flesh color, large and very double; a strong grower with large and handsome foliage.

Catherine Mermet. Glistening pink, center shaded fawn and amber; buds and flowers very double, long and pointed.

Comtesse Riza Pare. Bright coppery rose, shaded and tinged with soft carmine; a continuous bloomer.

Dr. Grill. Clear buff pink, passing to a clear rose and fawn, elegantly suffused with pale canary yellow. A most profuse and regular bloomer.

Duchess of Albany. "Red La France." Rosy pink, very large and full.

Duchess de Brabant. Soft, rosy flesh, changing to deep rose color, edged with silver. Beautiful in bud, and highly fragrant.

Eliza Sauvage. Pure snow white; buds and flowers elegant; one of the best whites.

Etoile de Lyon. Deep canary-yellow; flowers very large and durable.

Emperor of Morocco. An intensely dark rose, of velvety maroon.

Franciska Kruger. Coppery yellow, shaded with pink. Buds of perfect form.

General Jacqueminot. Velvety crimson, with scarlet shadings; an old stand-by, and always in demand on account of its fine color.

General MacArthur. Dazzling crimson scarlet. Buds are of good shape and produced on long stems; foliage is a clear glossy green. A free blomer and one of the best for cutting.

Gloire de Dijon. A combination of rose, salmon and yellow; flowers very large and full. A good climber.

Gloire Lyonnaise. White, tinted yellow; large, very showy and nicely perfumed.



La France

Gloire de Margottin. The most beautiful of all red climbing roses. Specially adapted for planting against fences and houses. Can also be grown on a trellis. Color, a most brilliant shade of red; buds large, long and pointed.

Golden Gate. Canary-yellow flowers of delicate appearance; highly commendable in all respects.

Helen Gould. Intense carmine with shades of cerise; one of the best everblooming.

Improved Rainbow. The color is a lovely shade of deep coral pink, beautifully striped and mottled in the most unique manner with intense glowing crimson.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Grown all over the world wherever the rose is appreciated and cultivated for its beauty and fragrance. Ivory white in color, grand in form, free in growth and beautiful from the expanding bud until the petals drop.

Jubilee. Fiery maroon-crimson, often black.

La France. Soft rose, with silvery luster.

Madame Caroline Testout. Satiny pink. Flowers cup-shaped and very fragrant. Free in bloom, strong in growth and should be included in every good collection.

Madame Cecil Brunner. "The Baby Rose." Color, salmon-rose, the finest of the miniature roses.

Marie Van Houtte. Creamy yellow, edge of petals tipped with rose, fine buds.

Meteor. Deep glowing crimson, continuous bloomer, strong grower.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink, large and full; one of the most fragrant roses known.

Niphetos. An elegant white rose. The buds are long and pointed.

Papa Gontier. Deep glowing crimson, fine buds, good for cutting.

Perle des Jardins. Bright sulphur-yellow, large, well-formed flowers.

Paul Neyron. The largest rose in cultivation. Flowers of enormous size, borne on long, sturdy shoots, and usually one flower to the stem. Rich, dark rose in color, and very fragrant.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Very dark velvety crimson; one of the best dark roses.

Sunset. Identical in every respect with Perle des Jardins, except that its color is that of rich saffron and orange.

Snow Flake. The freest flowering white rose we have seen. It is especially useful in set designs. For a pot plant it cannot be excelled. We counted on one plant 143 buds and flowers in a single day.

Ulrich Brunner. Rich, cherry crimson. Flowers very large and produced on long solitary stems. Far better in color than American Beauty, in addition to which all the buds and flowers come good when grown outside. Grand in early and late fall.



Ulrich Brunner

ROSES IN TREE FORM OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED AS "STANDARD."

We can supply Tree Roses in assortment. Parties who leave the selection to us, simply have to designate the colors wanted and we will supply the very best sorts and ones giving best satisfaction and suitable for different climates.

WELL-KNOWN VARIETIES—BUSH

Dorothy Page Roberts. One of the most vigorous growers of Hybrid Tea Roses; at its best in the bud state. Color, an entrancing shade of deep coppery-pink.

Jean Note. A splendid addition to the list of yellows. Center of bloom chrome yellow, passing to creamy yellow in the outer petals. Flowers full and globular; constantly in bloom.

Lyon Rose. An entirely new color, combining all the good qualities to be sought for in a rose; a strong, vigorous grower, with every shoot crowned with magnificent blooms. Color, a delightful shrimp pink, shaded with coral pink, and gradually merged to a deep golden yellow at the base of the petals.

Mad. Second Weber. A magnificent light rosy salmon bloom, with an ideal long pointed bud which expands to a flower of immense size; blooms with remarkable persistence.

Mme. Constant Souper. Deep, rich yellow in the interior of the bloom, edged and shaded with peach pink in the outer portions of the petals; very double with long, handsome buds.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell. A lovely new color; deep reddish apricot toned with salmon; a perfectly double form, after the style of Papa Gontier. It is a vigorous grower and constant bloomer.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Deep, rich Indian yellow, occasionally tinted with salmon. A constant bloomer, with buds and open bloom of most refined form finish.

Mrs. Dudley Cross. A fine type of bloom, fashioned in many respects after White Cochet. Creamy yellow in color; a strong, vigorous grower.

My Maryland. One of the loveliest shades of intense pink. Its tone of color is so clean and decided that it catches the eye at once.

Rhea Reid. This rose bids fair to be one of the finest crimson scarlet garden roses; a superb variety for open culture. It is a constant sheet of magnificent blooms, sending up fine, strong canes in great profusion.

Reine Karola de Saxe. Lovely soft pink, well displayed in the full rounded blooms. It is a strong grower, with handsome leathery foliage; a grand rose for cutting purposes.

Safrano. Buff with shadings of apricot; a continuous bloomer.

Souvenir du President Carnot. Delicate rosy flesh, shaded to rosy pink in center; a continuous bloomer; thrifty, symmetrical in growth; flowers of good size on long stems; well-formed buds.

Ulrich Brunner. Cherry-red; very large, fine form; extra good.

White Killarney. A beautiful white sport from the well-known Killarney; it is identical in every respect save color, which is a creamy white.

White La France. (Augustine Guinoiseau.) Delicate, soft flesh, at times almost white; large, full flowers.

William Shean. A new Dickson rose with much the same type of bloom as Killarney, but with much larger buds, and if anything, stronger canes.

CLIMBING ROSES

Banksia, White and Yellow. These are the well-known thornless climbing roses. The flowers are small, but bloom in great profusion in spring and early summer.



White Banksia

Climbing Caroline Testout. A grand climbing form of Madam Caroline Testout. Has all the good qualities of the latter, coupled with additional strength of growth and consequently greater production of bloom. Extra good.

Climbing Kaiserin. The counterpart of Kaiserin except that it is a climber. The buds have the same exquisite form as the parent and are the same in color. Delicate ivory white. Very vigorous grower.

Climbing Madame Cecil Brunner. The blooms have the same exquisite shape as Mme. Cecil Brunner and are identical in color, but more freely produced and in larger trusses. Extremely vigorous.

Climbing Papa Gontier. The sports which have resulted in climbing forms to many of our best standard roses have been numerous, but we doubt if, with the exception of Climbing Kaiserin and Climbing Testout, that there are any equal to this lovely climbing form of the old Papa Gontier. The buds are of the same elegant pointed form and color, coupled with a wonderful freedom of production.

Climbing Wooton. A superb climbing rose, vigorous in growth, fine in foliage. Color velvety crimson. Petals thick and leathery.

Duchess de Auerstadt. A scarce and but little known climbing rose, with large, full, globular blooms. Deep, rich yellow in color and superb in form and size. It is as fine a flower in its particular shade as Marechal Neil, besides being a stronger grower.

Francaise Crousse. This new rose fills a long-felt want in high-colored climbers, as the buds are quite as dark and velvety in texture as Liberty, in addition to which they are produced in wonderful profusion.

Gloire de Dijon. Distinct in color from any other climbing rose. Apricot, shaded with rose and salmon.

Gloire de Margottin. A handsome climbing red rose, many shades deeper than the well-known Henrietta. It is a fine companion to La Marque by way of color contrast. Vigorous growth, with fine, heavy foliage.

La Marque. Well known as one of the finest white varieties in cultivation. A remarkably profuse bloomer. Fine in bud state as a cut flower.

Madame Driout. A remarkably new climbing rose, obtained as a sport from Henrietta in the grounds of M. Braunt, Poitier, France. In growth, foliage and general characteristics it is precisely like its parent, but in color it differs entirely. The flower is a magnificent rich, rose color, heavily striped with cherry red; for distinctive markings it surpasses any other rose, bush or climber.

Marechal Neil. This is one of the best and generally known climbing roses in existence. Produces very large and deliciously fragrant, golden-yellow blooms. The opening buds are ideal in form and expand to full and globular blooms.

Reine Olga of Wurtemberg. An old, climbing red rose, with extra large, semi-double blooms. The color is much the same as Henrietta. A fine thing for covering pergolas, fences, etc., as the growth is vigorous.

Reve de Or. Unique in shades of buff and apricot; similar in form to the La Marque. One of the best climbing roses in cultivation and always in demand. During the spring and summer months the plants are smothered with blooms.

Reine Marie Henrietta. One of the finest red climbing roses. Flowers very large, bright cherry red in color and abundantly produced.

WELL-KNOWN CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing Cherokee. Single. Pure white, large yellow stamens, a lovely contrast against rich, glossy foliage; a rapid grower; valuable for covering fences, etc.; blooms in spring.

Climbing Bridesmaid. Clear, bright pink; a strong, rapid grower and constant bloomer.

Climbing Meteor. Rich velvety crimson, free bloomer, hardy and free from disease; succeeds best in a sunny location.

Climbing Cloth of Gold. Deep yellow center with sulphur-colored edges. A good climber.

Climbing Crimson Rambler. Bright crimson, blooming in large pyramidal clusters, from 30 to 40 blooms.

Climbing Gold of Ophir, or Beauty of Glazenwood. Apricot-yellow, suffused with copper-red, rapid grower, free from disease; blooming abundantly in spring.

Climbing La France. A strong climbing sort of the old favorite La France.

Climbing Niphetos. A splendid companion to the Climbing Perle des Jardins. Color, pure white, with pale lemon center; beautiful long pointed buds; very fragrant.

Climbing Perle des Jardins. Habit of growth is vigorous, young plants often sending up shoots six to eight feet in one season, with rich, glossy foliage, and bright red stems. The flowers are produced in profusion and are deep canary-yellow.

Climbing William Allen Richardson. Orange-yellow free flowering.

Climbing Yellow Rambler. The color is a decided yellow; the flowers are very sweet scented; habit of growth is very vigorous.



House and Garden Plants

Under this heading we have included such plants as flourish in the parlor, hall, greenhouse, and some in protected situations out of doors.

Asparagus plumosus. The leaves are a bright green, are gracefully arched, and are as finely woven as the finest silken mesh, surpassing Maidenhair Ferns in grace, fineness of texture, and richness of color.

Asparagus Sprengerii. A variety of recent introduction. It is as a basket plant that this will prove most valuable.

Aspidistra lurida. This is the plant one sees so many of in windows, halls and stores. The foliage is large, lily-like in appearance, of a dark green color. It is of rugged constitution and will stand in locations that will kill most plants.

Anthericum variegatum. Foliage beautifully striped yellowish white; succeeds admirably in the window; also much esteemed as a basket plant.

Aspidistra lurida variegata. A variegated form of the preceding.

Begonias. Rex Varieties. Very handsome parlor and greenhouse decorative plants. The leaves are wonderfully formed and marvelously colored. We have a magnificent collection.

Cyclamen. Charming plants, with beautiful foliage and richly-colored fragrant flowers. Universal favorites for winter and spring blooming.

Carnations. Assorted varieties. White, red, pink and variegated.

Chrysanthemums. Assorted varieties. Write for list of varieties.

Daisy, English. Pretty plants; numerous white to pink flowers, on stems 6 inches long.

Echeveria. (Cotyledon.) Hen and Chickens. Succulent plants, suitable for rockeries, edging or carpet-bedding.

Fuchsia. Assorted. We have a fine collection including the very best varieties.

Geraniums. Single, Double and Ivy-Leaved. We have used the utmost care in the selection, limiting our list to improved types. Assorted varieties.

Heliotrope. Rich, fragrant flowers; dark green leaves. Assorted varieties.

Hibiscus rosea-sinensis. (Chinese Hibiscus.) Bright, glossy leaves; gorgeous flowers. Assorted colors.

Lantana. We offer the best of the new varieties.

Lobelia erinus. Flowers white to blue. July to October.

Marguerite. (Paris Daisy.) We grow both the white and yellow varieties.

Mint. Pretty border plant, round, variegated leaves, having a pleasant, mint-like odor when bruised.

New Zealand Flax. (Phormium tenax.) Large erect, dark green leaves, with narrow, reddish brown margin.

Pampas Grass. Leaves long, narrow, drooping; silvery plumes.

Pansy. (Viola tricolor.) Extra choice varieties, from best imported seed.

Pelargoniums. (Lady Washington Geraniums.) The best of the late introductions.

Phlox. Assorted varieties. Large range of colors; early summer till late fall.

Solanum pseudo capsicum. (Jerusalem Cherry). Branching; glossy leaves; bright scarlet globular berries in profusion.

Thyme. (Thymus.) We grow the common Thyme, with plain green foliage; and the variegated variety.

Tradescantia. (Wandering Jew.) Three varieties; fine for hanging-baskets, jardinières and vases.

Vinca major. (Periwinkle.) Trailing plant; deep, glossy green leaves; trumpet-shaped, pale blue flowers.

Poinsettia pulcherrima. The well-known plant; popular in Southern California. Long stems, large leaves and great scarlet bracts, surrounding flowers, which appear in winter.

Shasta Daisies.

Verbenas. Latest introduced varieties, superior to old sorts.

VIOLETS

California. Single, blue violet; profuse bloomer; very fragrant.

Marie Louise. Deep blue-violet; creamy white; very fragrant.

Princess of Wales. Flowers of largest size, true violet-blue; very fragrant; long stems.

Swanley White. Large, double white flowers.

Palms, Agaves, Bamboos and Yuccas

When planting palms and other stock which is taken from the nursery with a ball of earth around the root, do not remove the ball and sacking, simply cut the string which holds the burlap and throw same back from the main stem, planting sack and all. The sack will rot in a short time, meanwhile it will protect the root system until the palm becomes established. Many parties make the mistake of removing the earth and ball, which is practically suicidal to the plant.

The palm, the most highly ornamental of evergreen plant life, is particularly adapted to California owing to the semi-tropical climate. All varieties thrive well and for their tropical appearance, make our gardens attractive to Eastern visitors. After once established, their culture is very easy and no garden is complete without a few of the different varieties.



Phoenix Canariensis palm



Chamaerops excelsa palm

California Fan Palm. (*Pritchardia filifera*.) The well-known native palm. Leaf stalks very long; at the edge of the leaves are produced many thread-like filaments; rapid grower.

Chamaerops excelsa. (Japanese Fan Palm.) One of the hardiest of the Fan Palms. Foliage dark green; the segments of the fan-shaped leaves deeply cut, the edges covered with tooth-like spines. Grows from 15 to 20 feet high; very desirable for sidewalk decoration.

Corypha Australis. (*Livistonia*.) An Australian palm. Foliage dark green; very symmetrically and regularly slit, the segments partially doubled from base of petioles or leaf stalk, which is thickly armed with crooked spines. Used chiefly for house decoration, though hardly in some locations.

Cycas Revoluta. The well-known "Sago Palm" so much in demand for inside decoration. The stems are cylindrical, terminating in a crown of handsome, feather-shaped leaves of thick leathery texture. In the southern part of this State this variety grows to perfection out of doors.

Kentia Fosteriana. One of the finest of the Kentias, with graceful, bright green foliage.

Lantana Borbonica. Leaves large, fan-shaped of a very cheerful green color; plant of hardy construction, and adapted to all decorative purposes within doors. Appreciated by all the plant-loving community.

Phoenix Canariensis. (The Canary Island Date.) The handsomest and hardiest species of the date palm family. Being a rapid grower, it soon develops into beautiful specimens, with pinnate, dark green leaves, from 6 to 21 feet long, the divisions linear, lance-shaped, very much pointed. It is fully as hardy as the native Fan Palm and differing so widely from that variety in its habit of growth, color, and style of foliage, a finer contrast cannot readily be imagined when the two are planted, either opposite or alternately in rows.

Phoenix dactylifera. (Fruiting Date Palm.) Trunk slender, leaves decidedly upright and of a silvery green.

Washingtonia filifera. (See California Fan Palms.) Native to Southern California. The most hardy and popular of the broad-leaved varieties.

Washingtonia robusta. A distinct type; leaves drooping, much greener than preceding and with fewer white filaments. Petioles more heavily spined. Much more rapid grower than *W. filifera*; trunk much more slender than that variety.



Washingtonia filifera palm

Washingtonia Sonorae. One of the most distinct. Very similar to *W. robusta*, but more dwarf. Leaf-stalks much shorter, more heavily armed.

AGAVES, DRACAENAS AND YUCCAS

These plants are not without a certain fitness in California garden making, giving a suggestion of desert vegetation. Planted singly or in groups they make a striking appearance, and give a charm to the home grounds. Our stock comprises strong and thrifty plants.

Agave Americana. (Century Plant.) The well-known "Century Plant," glaucous green leaves.

Dracaena Australis. Very fine; stout branched stem; flag-like leaves, 2 to 3 feet long.

Yucca aloifolia quadricolor. Beautifully variegated, marked with narrow yellow and green stripes.

BAMBOOS (BAMBUSA)

Very useful and ornamental; they seem to do well in all reasonably good soil, and should be planted by every farmer. Decorative house plants, fine for lawns or groupings. Whenever used they should be given warm, rich soil. All varieties respond quickly to good treatment.

Arundinaria Japonica. (Arrow Bamboo.) Extensively used for supporting pot plants. Will withstand severe cold.

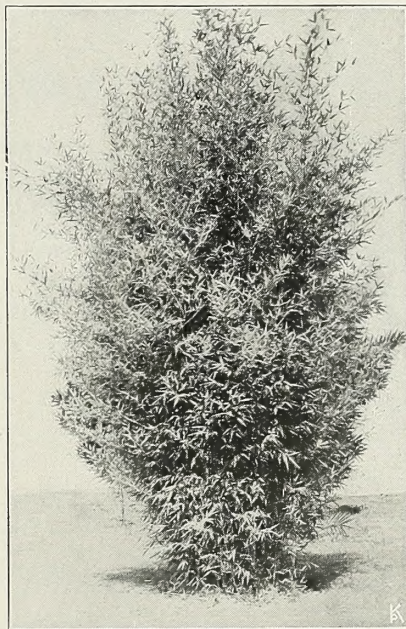
Bambusa fulda. A type from Bengal, India, is an exceedingly strong grower and has proved to be very hardy. Its identity is somewhat doubtful but our experience with it justifies us in recommending it. Attains a height of 20 feet.

Bambusa Henonis. (Volatile Bamboo.) Thick and bushy. Excellent windbreak; feathery foliage, on graceful, arching canes.

Bambusa Soho. Introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. A strong grower and very striking on account of its luxuriant foliage.

Bambusa vulgaris. (Common Bamboo.) Tall, quick growing; one of the best for tropical effects; attains height of 70 feet.

Phyllostachys aurea. China and Japan. Not over 10 to 12 feet, stems golden yellow, very thickly jointed at the base.



Phyllostachys aurea

BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS-ROOTED PLANTS

We do not grow these plants, except in a limited way, but we import many varieties of bulbs every season, such as Amaranthus, Caladium, Calla Lily, Dahlia, Iris, Hyacinth, Tulip, Tube Roses, etc., etc. Write us for prices.

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS

We are agents and in close touch with reliable concerns who specialize in supplying Flower and Vegetable Seeds of every nature. Submit a list of your wants when in the market for seed.

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FRESNO, CALIFORNIA